Pittsburgh Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH... APRIL 12, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

No. LXXXII.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

HARRISBURG, April 8.

MR. WHITE:—After numerous petitions had been presented, the house went in earnest into the consideration of the act to reduce the State debt. It came up on second reading. The first section provides that the *main line* shall be offered at public sale for 20 millions of dollars, to be divided into shares of 100 dollars each, and that when $15,000,000 are subscribed, the Governor shall by letters patent incorporate a Company to be called the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company. Attempts were made to confine the subscription for stock to 30, 24, 20, 18 and 16 millions, successively, before the Company should be incorporated. All these motions failed, except the one fixing the value at 20 millions, which carried. The bill occupied all day nearly, and was passed as far as the 4th section, when it was postponed for the present. There is no doubt it will pass the house, with the tax bill, in a modified shape, annexed. It will be taken up again day after to-morrow. There are 32 locos in this house opposed to the sale of the works at all hazards, and one Whig (Butler of Luzerne,) who has voted thus far with the 32 on all phazes of the bill. The tax bill will be modified (if the sale of the main line passes) so as to require only a tax of 1½ mills instead of 3, and thus modified, there is a fair chance of its becoming a law, although in these days nothing is *certain*.

The Locos have had a change come over the "spirit of their dream" on the subject of the sale of the public works, as well as on the tariff, since this Legislature commenced its session; and the returns of to-day from Frick's district has driven them to "unchristian despondency." Pollock is elected by over 700 votes, from the best authority. *Free trade Democracy* quails before *Protective Whiggery*. "To die, or not to die, that's the question" among the hardy pains-taking Yeomanry of Pennsylvania, and that question will be urged in thunder tones at the ensuing elections, among, along and through the rockbound fastnesses of this great state, and there will be no evading the question, whether this government is to protect American Industry against the pauper labor of Europe.

In the *Senate*, the morning session was consumed principally on the General Appropriation bill, which was discussed till the hour of adjournment. In the afternoon session, the bill to compel the tide water canal company to receive one tenth of its notes for toll, was taken up, and passed 2nd reading 13 to 7, and on the question to dispense with the rule, and go into 3d reading, the yeas were 18, nays 8.—It requiring two-thirds the motion was lost.—The bill will come up again on third reading No fault to find to-day. Z.

THE WHIG VICTORY.—The accounts from the thirteenth Congressional district, which we find in the papers, corroborate the statement of our Harrisburgh letter. There is no doubt of the election of the Whig candidate, JAMES POLLOCK, Esq., by a much larger majority than that received by Gen. FRICK. The accounts of the majority vary from 600 to 900. This is a most glorious victory, and as unexpected to the Whigs as to the Locofocos. It shows evidently the great change going on in this State. The people are at last awaking to the deceptions and humbuggery of Locofocoism. They cannot be led by party leaders into the support of a Northern man with Southern principles, or one opposed to the Tariff, as is VAN BUREN.

BRING OUT THE BIG GUNS!

MOST GLORIOUS WHIG VICTORY!

After the above was in type, we received the "Union Star" of Saturday last, which contains pretty full returns from Union county, and partial returns from Lycoming and Northumberland. These returns leave JAMES POLLOCK TWELVE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN ahead of SNYDER, locofoco!

Pollock's majority in Union county,		802
" "	Northumberland	295
" "	Lycoming	207

Clinton county will not give fifty majority either way.

In this same district, in 1840, VAN BUREN had 620 majority over HARRISON! Will any one doubt that the Whigs will carry the state next fall after this!

MORE CONVICTED LIBELLERS.—Messrs. KAINE and FLINN, editors of the Aurora of this city, were on Wednesday convicted of Libel on Judge GRIER. Sentence not yet pronounced.

☞The Post finished WALKER's letter in favor of Annexation yesterday. Probably the editor can now find time to give us that letter of instruction from his Master, TYLER. Will the editor also tell us, whether it was TYLER's *short* arguments, or WALKER's *long* ones, which caused him to change his mind in regard to annexation so suddenly. People are curious to know.

☞The Post is rejoicing over the election of a Locofoco in Maine, as a "twinkling of the star in the East." It is indeed a very faint *twinkle*, and only the expiring effort of Locofocoism paling before the glorious "Star of the West," which is gradually arising to its zenith in the political heavens.

The Post attributed the success of the Whigs in Connecticut to "blue light federalism."—To what does it attribute the election of POLLOCK, the Whig candidate in the thirteenth Congressional District in this State. To "blue light Federalism?' Ask Billy WILKINS and Ten cent Jimmy BUCHANAN, and Tory-loving INGERSOLL, &c. The Post does not tell its readers that the question was Tariff and Anti-Tariff, and that the yeomanry of the Thirteenth district have sealed the fate, in Pennsylvania, of *Anti-Tariff* VAN BUREN. Neither the Ex-President or the Ex-Parson can come it with their free trade theories over the Tariff Boys of the Keystone.

NEW INVENTION.

A *Trap* has lately been completed and a patent secured, which for novelty, simplicity and great utility combined can hardly be equalled, or improved upon. The patentees are JACOB STROOP, Esq., and Mr. J. ESTERLY, two worthy citizens of Allegheny city. The superiority of these traps, over all others now in use, may be seen on examination, better than by description. It consists in their adaption to taking all sorts of animals, catching mice, rats, wolves, or wild horses, fish, fowls, and all kinds of fur The trap is so constructed that it requires but one setting, when every animal it takes will set it again, till the place is filled. It requires but one baiting, which is so fixed the animal cannot touch it, either inside or out. The inventors left yesterday for the west and southwest for the purpose of introducing it to trappers and others. Should they meet the encouragement their simple improvement merits, they will doubtless reap a rich reward.

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

PITTSBURGH, April 11, 1844.

MR. JOSIAH KING: Dear Sir:—At the regular monthly meeting of the Clay Club, held on Friday evening, the 5th instant, you were unanimously elected to fill the office of President, left vacant by the resignation of Thos. Bakewell, Esq.

While conveying to you, in accordance with the instructions of the Club, the above information, we must be allowed to congratulate the Club upon its selection of a person so well qualified to discharge the duties of the station, so ardently attached to Whig principles, and so great an admirer of the American Statesman, for whose elevation to the Presidential Chair we labor. Yours, very respectfully,

R. E. SELLERS, }
J. B. MURRAY, } Committee.

To R. E SELLERS and JAS. B. MURRAY, Esqs. Committee, &c:

I have received your note of this morning, informing me of my election to the office of President of the Allegheny County Clay Club, left vacant by the resignation of Thos. Bakewell, Esq.

It is uncongenial alike to my habits and wishes to assume any prominence in the party excitements and political efforts soon to extend over the whole country. Under a conviction, however, that it is the duty of every good citizen and patriot, however humble, to co-operate cordially with his fellow citizens and patriots in the efforts now about to be made to secure that reform in our Government and laws so emphatically demanded by the American people in 1840, and being heartily persuaded that this object can be best subserved by the elevation of Henry Clay to the chief magistracy of the Nation—that his election can be best promoted by systematic organization and effort, and by promulgating among the people a knowledge of those great conservative principles of which he has ever been the inflexible champion, and which he has illustrated by a long career of unsullied integrity in the public service—I cannot refrain from undertaking the duty which in a too partial estimate of my fitness has been assigned to me. I do so however with a sincere distrust of my ability and relying greatly on the aid and indulgence of the members of the Club.

For the flattering terms in which you have communicated the choice of the Club, you will accept my unfeigned thanks.

Very truly, your ob't serv't.
JOSIAH KING.

Pittsburgh, April 11, 1844.

MR. CLAY IN CHARLESTON.

The Charleston Patriot, of Saturday afternoon last, thus notices Mr. CLAY's arrival and reception in that city:

Mr. Clay arrived here about 2 o'clock today. Preparations were made for his reception in a manner becoming his public character. In King, from George to Wentworth streets, several beautiful arches formed of evergreens and flowers were thrown across King street with emblematical devices. Mr. Clay was received at the upper Depository by the Whig Committee of Arrangements, where he entered a handsome Barouche, drawn by four splendid horses, and a procession being formed of persons in carriages and on horseback, it proceeded down King to Broad, down Broad to Meeting, and up Meeting street to the New Theatre, where Mr. Clay was received by the Committee of Reception, the Chairman of which, the venerable Revolutionary soldier, Dr. Wm. Read, addressed him in eloquent terms, welcoming his arrival and tendering to him the hospitalties of the city. Mr. Clay replied at some length, but we must defer to another opportunity any notice of his remarks, the necessity of going to press preventing us from furnishing any more detailed description of the ceremonies.

CONGRESS.—Nothing was done in either House of Congress, on Monday last, but to announce the death of the Hon. HEMAN A. MOORE, of Ohio, and adopt the customary resolutions. MR. MOORE was born in Vermont, in the town of Plainfield, and emigrated to the State of Ohio about six years since. He came from a poor family and was of a delicate constitution. At home, though he had studied the profession of law, he taught school. He did the same in Columbus until he was appointed Adjutant General of the State. Soon after this he was selected as the Democratic member of Congress from numerous competitors in his party and was elected by the people.

His disease was consumption. He was frequently ill during the winter, and finally left for home, where he arrived on the 21st of March in a dying condition, and departed this life on the 3rd of April.

THE NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE comes to us considerably enlarged. We rejoice at the prosperity attendant on Mr. GREELEY's exertions. He prints an excellent Whig paper, and has ever been a fast friend and an able advocate of protection to American home labor. He has a few crotchets (and what man has not some,) which we do not like, but we believe him upon the whole actuated by a laudable desire to promote the best good of society.

WHEAT.—Papers in all directions speak very favorably of the appearance of the Wheat crop. Wheat in this section, we understand, looks well. The spring is greatly in advance of last year, and we may look for an early harvest

MEXICO.—Advices have been received at New Orleans from Vera Cruz to the 29th ult.

Our minister, Gen. WADDY THOMPSON, left the city of Mexico on the 9th March.

The new British Minister, Mr. BANKHEAD, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 12th March, in H. B. M's ship the Inconstance, 18 days from Jamaica. He was received with the customary honors, and immediately proceeded, accompanied by several officers of the ship, to the residence of Santa Anna

General THOMPSON was to come home in the U. S. brig Bainbridge.

It is stated that all the Texan prisoners have been set at liberty, and were daily expected at Vera Cruz, when the New York sailed.

The French brig of war Mercury, sailed from Vera Cruz on the 24th March, bound for the Balize or Pensacola, and having on board the secretary of the French legation in Mexico, who it is said is the bearer of important despatches to the French government.

The despatches of the commissioners appointed to arrange the armistice, &c., with Texas, are published officially. There is to be peace between the belligerents till the 1st of May next, previous to which a treaty for the pacification of that "department" is expected to be ratified by other commissioners, fully authorized for that purpose, and who are to meet in Mexico. In no wise is the armistice to be prolonged, unless there be certainty that the difference can be amicably settled.

MAINE.—The Locofocos have at length succeeded in electing Shepard Cary to Congress from the District bordering on New Brunswick, though the Whigs have increased their vote in most if not quite every township. In thirty-two towns and plantations, the aggregate vote is as follows:

	In January.	In April.
Robinson, Whig	1,615	2,047
Cary, Loco	1,352	2,192
Scattering,	34	96

Mr; Robinson was fairly elected on the former trial but counted out of his seat. No matter—the District is naturally Loco, so let them have *one* Member to the *thirteen* Whigs chosen since this Congress assembled.

In the 5th (Waldo) District there is again no choice. Mr. 'Scattering' has greatly increased his vote, and appears to stand the best chance.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

PUSEYISM UNMASKED.

'From the Churchman—the Bishop's Organ.'

'Speaking of "certain Sermons or *Homilies* appointed to be read in Churches in the time of Queen Elizabeth," now being reprinted in this country by EDWARD C. BIDDLE of Philadelphia, the Churchman says:

"WE RECOMMEND the Homilies for the *high* "*doctrines* which they teach in regard to the "sacraments; especially with reference to the "gift of regeneration in baptism, and THE REAL "PRESENCE IN THE EUCHARIST; for their *ju*"*dicious* inculcation of *the efficacy of good* "*works to wash away our sins, and to recon*"*cile us to God; for their recogniton of the* "*inspiration of the Apocrapha.*"

On this the "*Protestant* Churchman" very truly remarks.

"We have read this paragraph with *surprise*, "*grief* and *mortification*—and it these have not "been the emotions of all who have perused "it; if been they who have hitherto sympa"thised with the Churchman in its main views, "have not been *surprised and shocked at a de*"*velopement like this*, it will argue either that "the ultimate objects which it contemplates, "*have been known by some to have been more* "*objectionable than we ever laid to its charge, or* "*that it has more thoroughly diffused the poison* "*of* ROMISH ERROR *through the body of the* "*Church then our worst fears had led us to an*"*ticipate.*"

'This bold avowal of PAPACY by the Bishop's organ, is indeed well calculated to rouse every PROTESTANT Episcopalian in the Diocese, and prompt them to a CONSCIENTIOUS exercise of their elective franchise in the approaching elections. They MAY not as PROTESTANT Christians, neglect their duty in a crisis like this; and we feel warranted in saying that they *will* not.'

The above is from the New York Courier and Inquirer of Monday. That paper then proceeds to state the issue to come before the people at the approaching election, which is, in short, as follows:—The Bishop in his annual address endorsed the doctrines of "the Churchman" and recommended it to the Laymen of his Diocese; whereupon Mr. JOHN DUER in behalf of himself and associates Clerical and Lay Delegates, offered a *protest*, dissenting from the Bishop's opinion, and expressing their conviction that the doctrines maintained in the "*Churchman*" did not entitle it to the support of *Protestant* Episcopalians. This the Bishop refused to receive; peremptorily and rudely, ordered Mr. DUER to take his seat; and in his late Pastoral letter, justifies his conduct. The Churches are now called upon to *endorse* the *doctrine* of "*The Churchman*" and sustain the *Bishop* in his recommendation of them, and his usurpation of power over the deliberations of the Convention!

The Courier then asks:—"Will they do so, or will they elect Vestries pledged to oppose the usurpation of authority by their Bishop, and the bold attempts of the *Puseyites* to carry us back to the Church of Rome?"

The Courier closes with the following remarks:

"This is the true issue; and in stating it thus plainly, we intend no disrepect to our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens. Our principles are tolerant and liberal; and there is not a Divine in this city who possesses more of our respect, and whose piety and moral worth we estimate more highly, than Bishop Hughes, the head of the Roman Catholic Church in this city. But we are *Protestants*—our Church is Protestant; and the religious freedom we accord to others we demand for ourselves. We, and the great body of the Protestant Episcopal Church believe Rome in error; and while we so believe, we *protest* against those errors and object to being *cajoled* into her bosom."

We are informed by the officers of the steamer Galena, which arrived yesterday from Potosi, that Mr. LESTER, Sheriff of Crawford county, Wisconsin Territory, was shot by a Winnebago Indian, a short distance above the mouth of Black river, as he was returning in a skiff from the pineries. The object of the murder is supposed to have been plunder. A trader named Labatt was on the opposite side of the river at the time, and on learning the fact, repaired at once to the Winnebago encampment, which was in the neighborhood, and ascertained that two were absent on a hunting excursion, one of which is supposed to have committed the deed. Measures were taken at Fort Crawford to have the murderer arrested.—*St Louis Repub., April* 3.

DEATH OF MORGAN LEWIS.—We are called upon this morning to record the death of another venerable and distinguished patriot of the Revolution, Major General Morgan Lewis, President General of the Society of the Cincinnati of the United States. He fought gallantly in the army of the Revolution, which he entered in 1775, and was particularly distinguished on several occasions. In 1804, he was elected Governor of this State; and since that time has filled various offices of high trust and dignity, and always with great credit to himself, and usefulness to the State. In 1812, he entered the Army, and performed valuable services to the country, and was finally, appointed a Major General.—*N. Y. Cour & Enqirer.*

Taking the Veil.—A very solemn ceremony took place yesterday at St. Paul's Cathedral. A young lady, the daughter of one of our wealthiest and most respectable merchants, entered the Order of the Sisters of Mercy, by taking the white veil; and another lady, a native of Ireland, having completed her probation, took the black veil.—*Post of yesterday.*

PITTSBURGH—APRIL 13, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER LXXXIV.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

HARRISBURGH, April 9, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—To-morrow the "hundred days" expire, and the love of the "mammon of unrighteousness" has signally predominated to-day in the house, and shown that the love of "filthy lucre," and of the "almighty dollar" are paramount considerations with the *distinguished* members of this legislature. You may ask the reason of this charge. In reply, I say that the house have *taken up*, *read* and *passed seventy-five* private bills to-day. And why could not this result, or this mode of doing business, have been attained long ago? If this amount of labor can be done to-day it could have been done yesterday—last week—last month. But the *dollar and a half* a day is close by, therefore the *legislative team* is goaded on to desperation, to complete that which either ignorance, imbecility, laziness, or *sin* has prevented to this time. The bills passed are all uninteresting to the *public*, although of consequence to *particular districts.*

The Senate have been occupied *all day* on the General Appropriation bill. The provisions of the bill for the expenses of government (as reported by the Committee of Ways and Means) was $275,000. In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Darsie moved to amend the bill by striking out the item of $275,000, and inserting a *specific appropriation* to each branch of the public service, based on *actual calculation* and *inquiry*. I give you a synopsis of his amendment, from which you will perceive the *lumping* propensity of the *best men* in this house, who had rather *guess* at a result than figure it out, although the slate and pencil are ready at their hands. This *actual calculation*, as made by Mr. Darsie, is as follows:

Pay and mileage of members for 100 days		$45,185
Clerks of the two Houses,	$1,000	
Seven Assistants and Transcribing Clerks,	3,150	
Mileage for same,	270	
		4,420
Sergeants at Arms and Doorkeepers, (4)	$920	
Assistant do. (4)	800	
Three Messengers,	600	
		2,320
Stationery for members,		1,200
Contingencies of Senate,	$7,500	
" " House,	18,000	
		25,500
Public printing (including the departments,)		15,000
		$93,625

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor,	$3,600	
Secretary Commonwealth,	1,700	
Clerk hire,	4,000	
Contingencies,	1,500	
		10,800
Auditor General,	$1,400	
Clerk hire,	4,500	
Contingencies,	1,200	
		7,100
State Treasurer,	$1,400	
Clerks,	3,200	
Contingencies,	900	
		5,500
Surveyor General,	$1,200	
Clerks,	3,500	
Contingencies,	400	
		5,100
Distribution of laws,	$1,000	
Warden of Port of Philda.,	1,000	
Judiciary,	107,000	
		109,000
Aggregate expense,		$231,125

This amendment is under consideration in the Senate, and, if it be a correct estimate, (and it is declared to be, being actually based on mathematical calculation,) it shows that we live among a race of *robbers and dunderheads*, who have not *now*, and *never did*, and *never will* have either the fear of God or the people in view, but who live as *they list*. Why the Committee of Ways and Means, thought they were *immortalizing themselves* and starving Davy and his toadies, when they *guessed* down the bill from 400,000 and upwards, to $275,000—and here is *mathematics* against *hypothesis*, at $231,000. Don't we live in the dark ages? Z.

NEW YORK CITY ELECTION.—This election took place on Tuesday. The candidates for Mayor are FRANKLIN Whig, CODDINGTON, Locofoco, and Harper, Native American. Mr. HARPER is of the firm of HARPER & Brothers, so well known as eminent publishers. Up to three o'clock, in the afternoon, the appearance was that the contest would lie between CODDINGTON and HARPER; the Whigs being fearful of the election of Coddington were leaving Franklin, and uniting on HARPER. There was much riotous feeling apparent at latest accounts, and we shall not be surprised to hear of great disturbances. The Express says that at 10 o'clock in the forenoon a rush was made upon the ballot boxes in one of the districts of the Sixteenth Ward, and the ballots scattered about and destroyed.

"The Glorious Thirteenth.

The Harrisburgh Intelligencer speaking of the late triumph in the Thirteenth District, says:

The counties composing this district gave in 1840 *a Van Buren majority of* 620 *votes*. In 1841 David R. Porter's majority over Banks in the same counties was 1506 votes; at the election last fall Frick's majority in this district was 254, and now POLLOCK'S MAJORITY IS OVER ONE THOUSAND VOTES!

We point to these results in confirmation of the growing popularity of Whig principles—as an evidence that the iron rule of Locofocoism is at an end—that the people are beginning to have sufficient judgement to discern, and sufficient patriotism to support those principles and measures which are best calculated to advance the prosperity of the country. The victory is indeed a most glorious one, and will not fail to lend additional enthusiasm to the friends of CLAY, MARKLE AND THE TARIFF from one end of the Commonwealth to the other. It is "the hand writing on the wall," and foretells the inevitable doom of Van Buren and Muhlenberg in the Keystone State.

We learn from the National Intelligencer, that considerable progress has been made in the construction of the Magnetic Telegraph, the invention of Professor S F B MORSE, upon which a test experiment is being made under the authority of an act of Congress. The line of conductors is constructed as far on from Washington as to a point on the line of the railroad opposite to the residence of C B CALVERT Esq., [six miles,] and the work is making progress at the rate of about a mile a day. A trial of it was made on Tuesday, as the cars passed Mr. CALVART's, by communicating the fact of their passage to the point at which the line begins in Washington; and an answer, acknowledging the receipt of the intelligence, was received back in two or three seconds.

MR CLAY AND THE TARIFF.

The Post of this morning contains copious extracts from remarks made by us sometime since in regard to Mr CLAY's Tariff sentiments. The Post's object in this is more to injure us than Mr. Clay, as that gentleman will stand or fall on his own merits, irrespecspective of whatever we may have written on the subject. This the Post knows. But it may be proper for us to say, once for all, that when we penned the remarks offered by the Post, Mr. CLAY's position in regard to the Tariff did not satisfy us. However much we might accord to him honesty and integrity of motive, yet we had a right to ask that his opinions of a Protective Tariff *now* should be in accordance with what was conceived to be the interests of Pennsylvania and the North. One of our especial objections to Mr. CLAY was, that his opinions of our present excellent Tariff were not known. An adhesion to, or repudiation of, this Tariff we were willing to make the test question. Until his opinions in this matter were known we felt bound as a Pennsylvania Tariff man to enter our protest.

Mr. CLAY's letter of the 13th of September, 1843, which we published on the 20th of October following, removed all doubts from our mind. His clear, explicit, and frank expression of opinion favorable to the present Tariff, satisfied us fully on this important point, and if the Post can find a word of doubt after that, expressed by us on this subject, it is welcome to publish it.

In this letter, which is addressed to Dr BRONSON, of Georgia, Mr. CLAY, gives it as his opinion that the "provisions" of the Tariff of 1842 "are in the main *wise and proper.*" If there were any defects in it which he had not the means at hand of judging, he admitted they ought to be corrected. This was entirely satisfactory to us, and ought to be, we think, to any Tariff man.

In our remarks introducing that letter we stated our satisfaction at having his tariff opinions so explicitly stated by himself, and in a paper a few days subsequent, we contrasted Mr CLAY's sentiments with VAN BUREN's, and expressed our opinion, that Mr. CLAY's plan of deriving all the revenue for the support of the Government from imports, with incidental protection, would afford sufficient protection to manufactures, while Mr. VAN BUREN's free trade principles, if carried out, would ruin the country.

We make these remarks explanatory of our position. We speak our mind openly on all subjects which come within the proper sphere of the political press. We are no man's man. We support no man from personal regard.—Our object is higher. We aim at what we conceive to be the best good of the country. We honestly do prefer a Northern man for the Whig nominee, and while that subject could be discussed with any hope of success, we stated our objections without fear or favor. But when we found the Whig party with extraordinary unanimity had decid d on the distinguished citizen of Kentucky as their candidate for the Presidency, we yielded our preferences to the will of the majority, and we shall place Mr. CLAY's name at the head of our paper, after his nomination is ratified by the Convention, with as hearty a good will, and with as firm a determination to battle zealously and faithfully in his cause, as we ever performed any political act of our life.

In 1840, Gen. HARRISON was our first choice. We rejoiced at his nomination, and labored zealously, and we think not without effect, in his cause, and we shall not labor any less ardently, and we trust not with less success, in behalf of Mr. CLAY, although preferring originally, and for reasons often stated, a Northern man.

It gives us unfeigned pleasure to state, that Mr. CLAY stands much higher in our estimation than he did a year ago. We do not mean personally; for we always admired his powerful intellect, his manly, open, and straightforward course; but in regard to principle, which is the great thing after all. We are now perfectly satisfied that he stands on the true ground for the good of the country in regard to the Tariff; and his letter on the subject of Masonry has satisfied us that he will never suffer it to have any influence over him in filling the high office of Chief Magistrate. Every account also shows that he is opposed to TYLER's scheme of annexation, and we hope yet to see HENRY CLAY following the example of his noble kinsman of Kentucky by emancipating those unfortunate beings which the institutions of his native soil, and not attachment to the system, has placed in his hands.

IMPORTANT NOMINATIONS.—We learn from the National Intelligencer, that on Tuesday last the Hon WILLIAM R. KING, Senator of the United States from Alabama was nominated by the President to the Senate to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France, and was forthwith confirmed.

The Whig triumphs from the town elections in the Empire State pour upon us in floods!—Our exchanges from the North are filled with returns showing the most marked and heart-cheering victories of Whig principle, even in places where Locofocoism has hitherto held undisputed sway These are cheering indications of the glorious progress of our cause.

The nomination of Governor SHANNON, of Ohio, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, to succeed General THOMPSON, made some days ago, was on Tuesday confirmed by the Senate.

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

MR. WHITE:—You have omitted to notice an important disclosure made by the leaders of the abolitionists, at the tariff meeting of Saturday last. Errett, Sutton, Austin, and others of them, were foremost in the row, which followed the introduction of Kerr's resolutions: Two of them were officers of the Locofoco reorganization which met after the adjournment of the Tariff meeting. In that meeting there was a perfect unity of action and feeling among them. The disorganizers of the old Anti masonic party are at their old work in their new party. And I now venture to assert, that after doing all they can to seduce Whigs into the Abolition party, they will themselves, secretly, vote the Locofoco ticket, as the locofoco portion of the abolitionists have done before, in other places. A TARIFFITE.

The Infidelity of Fourierism.

It is needless to go to the New York National Fourier Convention, or to the writings of the great Apostle of Association, Charles Fourier, to find proof of the Anti-Christian tendency of the Utopian schemes of these modern Reformers. We have only to go to the Spirit of the Age of this city, the organ of Fourierism in this region. That paper, of Thursday last, contains an account by the editor of his visit to "the Ohio Phalanx," a new Fourier establishment below Wheeling.—The writer tells us he left Wheeling for the "Domain," on *Sabbath* morning, where he arrived about 9 o'clock, A. M., and found the members of the Association, some reading, "or strolling in small groups over the fine lands" viewing sheep and steamboats. Fine Sabbath occupation for the professors of the best Christianity in the world!

Soon after his arrival, a small bell, the editor tells us, announced the *gospel* was to be preached. Here we let him speak for himself:

"Repairing to the Dining Hall, (which, being the largest room of the buildings now up, was used for meetings, &c.,) we listened to a most excellent sermon from Mr. Stuart, who alluded very happily in his remarks to Charles Fourier, as one of the good "gifts" which "God gave to man," and objected to the manner in which many professing Christians spoke of the ALMIGHTY as a *God of Terror*, and not as a *Merciful Creator*—that it was useless to pray continually for GOD to come to *us*, it was our duty to approach *him*, to leave our manifold errors and live as directed by his Holy Word.

He spoke of Charles Fourier as a great man given us by the Almighty that we might receive from him instruction. He was not a *God*, nor were his words those of divine inspiration like those which fell from the lips of Moses and the prophets of old—yet he was a great man, raised up, he doubted not, by the Almighty for peculiar purposes at this great crisis in man's social condition. We regret that we had not taken notes of this discourse, but shall give it to our readers, perhaps, at another time.

After he had concluded the sermon, H. H. Van Amringe, Esq., of this city, who was present, was desired by Mr. Stuart to make a few remarks, which he did—alluding to the day being the Anniversary of the birth of FOURIER, the great Social Philosopher, and alluding to its bearing on religion. He then spoke of Industrial Association with regard to the social condition of man, and compared society to a lunatic, its members all opposed to each other—their interests all diverse &c."

After some further remarks, about the preacher, Mr. STUART, the editor proceeds to tell us how he occupied the remainder of the *Sabbath*, as follows:

"After preaching we took a stroll along the bank of the river—over the rolling grounds above, and extending our walk to the summit of the hills and viewing the beautiful landscape and fine farm of the Phalanx."

* * * * * * *

"—After a stroll over these grounds, the scene of so generous an effort for improving the condition of the human race, we returned to the new frame building and partook, with the members of the association, of a good substantial dinner, after which we returned to Wheeling, and on Monday morning for Pittsburgh."

A pretty good Sabbath day's work, for a professor of the "best Christianity." No doubt, after listening to a sermon in deification of the French Philosopher, CHARLES FOURIER, the editor felt fully prepared to spend holy time in *strolling* over fine grounds, examining buildings, traveling, &c.

The Louisville Journal of the 8th inst, has the following accounts of affrays and murders

MURDER.—We learn that Jonas Howser was beaten to death last Wednesday evening, near Mt. Eden, Shelby county, by J. S. Morgan.—The jury at the coroner's inquest found a verdict of murder against Morgan, who has escaped.

FATAL AFFRAY.—Verbal accounts have been received of a fatal affray which occurred in Columbus, Miss., on the evening of the 21st ult. It is stated that E. A. Abbott, deputy sheriff there, while levying on the property of Dr. Wm. Goodwin, was shot by the latter, and died almost instantaneously.

MURDER.—On Saturday week a dispute arose between John C. McCain and Henry Sweringen, at Scarborough's Landing, on Ouachita river, and Sweringen drew a bowie-knife and killed McCain on the spot. He then fled and has not been taken.

SENATOR NILES.—The attempt to bring this unfortunate man into the Senate at this time, to prevent the Whigs of Connecticut from supplying his place, is one of the most disgraceful transactions, of which we have ever heard.—The poor man, feeble as his mind is, has still more sense than those who are urging him on. The correspondent of the Baltimore American, of date, Washington, April 9, says:

Mr. Niles was at the Capitol at an early hour this morning and in the ante room of the Senate Chamber. He did not enter the Senate Chamber, and when requested to do so declined. He moves always under the care of a friend, and seems to be more conscious of his mental infirmities than others are willing to acknowledge.

The effort to bring an insane man into the Senate has excited a good deal of feeling in the city. Mr Niles has intimated since here his unwillingness to take his seat in his present state of health. But no one can tell what he may do, or be persuaded to do. Mr. Niles was in the library at a later hour of the day, and seemed to all there I believe as being very far from a man of sane mind.

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

Condensed from the Baltimore American.

WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1844.

In *Senate*, after presentation of petitions, most of them against the annexation of Texas, Mr. Choate of Mass. resigned his right to the floor upon the Tariff Bill to Mr. Berrien of Ga, who addressed the Senate during the whole session in a very able argument, Constitutional and practical, in behalf of the Tariff. Mr. B declared in the course of his remarks that this was a very improper time to discuss the Tariff. It was so because the country were upon the eve of an important Election which would settle the policy of the country upon this subject for a great many years to come.—This was one good reason for not interfering with the Tariff at present. Mr. B proceeded next to examine the principles and operations of the Tariff, and spoke as a Southern man, and boldly, fearlessly and independently in defence of a Tariff for Revenue with incidental protection. The conclusion of the speech was eloquent and impressive, and elicited the attention and admiration of the Senate. The floor was given to Mr. Colquitt, of Ga. to reply. The subject was postponed informally.

In the *House*, Mr. McKay of N. C. moved a suspension of the Rules in order to submit a motion to go into Committee of the Whole.—The Rules were not suspended, ayes 80, noes 84, a majority vote only being requisite. This vote excited considerable interest in the House of Representatives, and a half hour, an unusual time, was passed in the reading and announcing of the vote. A long pause followed the reading of the list, when the Chair announced the vote as above. Mr. McKay of N. C. having announced that he should to-day call up the Bill to reduce the Tariff, and many of the members believing that the motion had reference to this vote, the result is properly regarded as favorable to the Tariff.

After some informal debate, the House went into Committee of the Whole on Eastern harbors. Mr. Payne of Alabama got the floor, and made a speech on the public lands, the tariff, &c. He made three distinct charges against Mr. CLAY:

I charge him, he says, with being in favor of the Tariff of 1842. I charge him also with being in favor of Distributing the proceeds from the sale of the Public Lands. I charge him with being in favor of all the measures of the present Tariff.

Nothing of importance was done during the day.

From the United States Gazette.

GEN. MARKLE.

We have pleasure in laying before our readers the following correspondence, between the delegation from the city of Philadelphia to the late Whig Nominating Convention at Harrisburgh and General Joseph Markle, the gentleman nominated by that Convention as the candidate for the Gubernatorial chair. We have already presented our readers with General Markle's letter of acceptanpe. We have pleasure now in drawing their attention to his opinions on State policy. They are sound and true—such as become his position as a candidate—such as suit the exigencies of the times:

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1844.

Dear Sir:—We avail ourselves of the first opportunity that has presented itself, since your nomination by the Convention at Harrisburgh, to ascertain, in such a form as will put an end to any doubts that our political adversaries may suggest, your opinions on certain points of State policy, in relation to which great and natural solicitude is felt. Among them, or rather above them all, is the question of the State credit, involving the character of the Commonwealth and the substantial interests of all its citizens. On this point our immediate fellow citizens, are deeply anxious.—Many, very many, are suffering around us from the breach of the public faith; and all are oppressed by a sense of shame, that rests upon the community. You will therefore excuse us for the inquiry we now make, and favor us with your views on this interesting subject.

We are, very respectfully,
Your fellow citizens,
JOS R. CHANDLER,
WILLIAM B. REED,
CHARLES GIBBONS,
R. T. CONRAD,
JAMES HANNA,
G. R. SMITH,
G. W. M'MAHON,

General Markle's Reply.

MILL GROVE, March 29, 1844.

Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 10th inst. was not received until yesterday, and I reply at the first moment of leisure.

I agree with you, that first in interest and magnitude among the questions of State policy is that of State credit; the comfort of many of our people, as well as the honor of the State, and the very principle of republicanism, are directly involved in it. I am led to believe that the want of good faith exhibited by some of the States has seriously retarded the progress of liberal principles abroad, and given their enemies an argument against republican government itself.

Entertaining these sentiments, I will cheerfully concur, whether in public or private life, in any measure which will tend to do justice to the public creditor, and restore the tarnished honor of our good old Commonwealth. In this respect I do not profess to be a singular. My business and associations through life have been principally with the farming and laboring classes, and I think I understand their peculiar views and interests. I therefore speak from experience, when I say that no class of citizens will contribute more fully, according to their means, to the public revenue, or will endure more than they to sustain the honor of their country. It must not be supposed that if in some portions of the interior the taxes have been collected less promptly than in others, that there is a want of disposition to pay.—There is a real distress and scarcity of money in some of the agricultural districts of the State, which none can appreciate except those who have witnessed and experienced them. I have, therefore, at no time, lost confidence in the ultimate redemption of the State credit. That this may be done speedily, all right minded persons will earnestly desire. No man can long remain in a position which his conscience does not approve, without having his moral sense blunted, and his self respect lessened; and the consequence in this case will not be different because the faith and obligation broken are those of the State.

I cannot doubt that the collection of taxes sufficient to pay the interest on the State debt, would impose great and real distress on the people. To make them as light as possible, the most rigid economy in the administration of the State Government should be enforced—not in name, simply, but in fact. The example of our sister State of Ohio should be followed, in the reduction of all salaries to the lowest practicable and just standard. Neither the character nor interest of the State will suffer, when salaries shall be reduced so low, that when the public servant shall retire from office, he will have accumulated little more than the honor conferred by the confidence and favor of his country. I am well satisfied that while hundreds may have been lost by extravagant salaries, thousands have been squandred by favoritism in jobs and contracts. No doubt, in the nature of things, much difficulty will be found in arranging an equitable and fair distributiton of the burdens among all classes of the people, and all sections of the State. But, though difficult, it is not impossible; and when once done, I cannot doubt it will be cheerfully acquiesced in.

But in these difficulties there is one source of relief, to which I cannot discover why all true Pennsylvanians should not resort promptly and zealously. Why, when the State is overwhelmed with debt, and the people compelled to choose between severe taxation or dishonor on one side, and the acceptance of a large fund, justly due from the General Government, on the other, any one should prefer the first, is to me a subject of surprise and regret. The application of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the General Government, lessens the amount to be collected by duties on foreign goods, and thus affords an excuse for reducing or repealing the Tariff:—But it is not a fair application of the fund; it is not a Pennsylvania argument or measure.—Pennsylvania should cling to the distribution act as a measure of State relief and of sound national policy.

Yours, very respectfully,
JOSEPH MARKLE.

To Joseph R Chandler, Wm B Reed, Esqrs and others.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE.

South-East Corner of Market and Fourth Streets

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PITTSBURGH—APRIL 16, 1844

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

LXXXVII.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

HARRISBURGH, April 12, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—The House have been engaged during the whole of the session, this day, in some of the most important acts of the session, developing in their results far more important consequences than may at first meet the eye. The first business in the morning was the consideration of the resolution from the Senate, fixing the day of final adjournment, on the 18th instant. Mr. Toland moved to amend the resolution, by inserting that "this Legislature *will not* adjourn, *sine die*, until the bill for the sale of the public works, and the revenue bill, providing for the payment of the interest on the State debt, be either finally *passed* or *rejected*. On this motion an earnest and hot debate sprung up. It was contended on one side, that there was no use in staying any longer, when, after a lapse of three months, no one important bill had become a law; and when there was no prospect of such a result, so long as the present disposition was manifested to keep back the action of the Hous ; and great blame was cast upon the Committee of Ways and Means, for the manner in which they had discharged their duties in relation to the important bills committed to their care. On the other hand, the friends of the bill for the sale of the main line; and all those who considered that they had solemn and responsible duties to perform, towards their constituents, urged the absolute necessity of remaining at their posts, till they had found further stay absolutely impracticable and useless; and the Committee of Ways and Means attempted to explain the delay, which had occurred in the business committed to them, to the satisfaction of the House. Toland's amendment was adopted, yeas 49, nays 38. The resolution as amended passed and was sent to the Senate for concurrence. So you see there are some who intend to do battle at $1 50 per day for the people until every hope vanishes.

The House next proceeded to the consideration of the "act to reduce the state debt," which came up, pending the amendment offered by McManus, yesterday, which provides that the question, whether the public works shall be sold in accordance with the provisions of the bill, shall be submitted to the people, to be by them decided by ballot at the next general election. This proposition was ably and powerfully argued on both sides; in which discussion all the speakers in the House indulged at length—and some who are not, and never will be, *debaters "tried their hand."*

The Whigs, I believe, voted to a man against the proposition; as they viewed it a death blow to *this quarter*, for relief, and many demos joined them. But the question being taken, the vote stood, Yeas 48, Nays 45. So the bill to sell the public works is a *dead dog* for the present. It will go to the Senate, (if the revenue bill, which is tacked to it, can be passed through the House, of which there is now serious doubt,) where it will most probably be killed outright—as they have already despatched a similar bill for the sale of the main line.

The House then took up the revenue bill, being a part of this bill, and the 1st section being under consideration, McManus moved to amend it, by exempting from taxation notes and bills on which interest is not payable.—This amendment was rejected, Yeas 26, Nays 55. Brady moved to amend by exempting 300 dollars of household furniture from taxation—which carried. Straub moved to include *articles of agreement* for the sale of lands, on which interest was payable subject to taxation—pending the discussion on this amendment the House adjourned.

The Senate have been engaged in discussing sundry private bills: on one of which (the incorporation of the Dauphin Bank) Mr. Speaker Bigler, and Mr. Steriger, had a passage at arms, in which the Hon. Speaker compelled the Hon. Member to take his seat. As the weather becomes warm, dogs become rabid, farmers hasty, lawyers passionate, and afternoon legislators *dozy*—we who are mere lookers on, grow careless, and some of us think as the Irish sailor did when the ox-team he was sent with into the field had turned their yoke: that "the larboard ox had got on the starboard side, and the starboard ox on the larboard side, and old Ginney had got tangled in the rigging, and they were all going to the devil, stern foremost." Z.

☞ We think Judge PATTON will find he has made a mistake in his lenient course to the libellers of the Judiciary in this city. He has only encouraged them to continue their ribald attacks, as any one can see who reads the Age and Aurora of yesterday. The Courts are now dared, by these shameless, characterless moral excressences on the social body, to put the laws in force, and they even go so far as to threaten. Has it come to this, that our Courts can be bullied and slandered with impunity! If we have any law on the subject, let it be enforced. If we have none, let us know it. Better have no law than to have it trampled into the dust in such manner by these pitiful wretches. These men seek notoriety; infamous or otherwise. They wish to set themselves up as *martyrs* for the independence of the press! The notoriety they seek we hope the Courts will let them have to their hearts content. A few months residence in Mount Airy will cool their valor mightily and bring them to reason. The editor of the Age has been long bullying our Courts, and talking about a residence on the hill, and we hope he will get one there to his satisfaction. He wants to be a martyr, let him be one. Give him all he wishes, and he may find when too late that martyrdom for the sake of licentiousness in the press is no very pleasant thing after all. Tha name of *independence* is disgraced by being mentioned in connection with him. As to the Aurora men, we should not be surprised to hear they had a *"previous pardon"* in their pocket. This may account for their vulgar abuse and defiance of the Courts yesterday morning. Davy R PORTER has done the like before.

WHOLESOME JUSTICE.—A citizen of Iowa has recently been convicted of crossing over to Galena, at an election, and swearing in his vote, and has been sentenced to the penitentiary at Alton for one year.

☞ The Baltimore Patriot, in a strong, leading article, opposes JOHN TYLER'S iniquitous scheme of annexing Texas to this Union. We doubt not that nearly every Whig press in the United States will be found opposing it.

THE TREATY IS SIGNED!

JOHN TYLER has put the crowning act to his system of perfidy and recklessness. He has secretly concocted and signed a treaty—to do what? To regulate commerce, to promote amity and good will between sister nations, to do any thing usually contemplated in treaties?—Nothing of the kind. He has signed a treaty to annex another nation to this nation; to add largely to our territory, to extend our jurisdiction over a land claimed by another independent nation with whom we are at peace. Does any one suppose such a treaty was contemplated by the framers of the constitution.—Might he not with equal reason sign a treaty to annex us to Mexico, or Mexico to us? Is there any limit to such power, if it is once admitted to exist. Have the people of the United States no concern in a matter of such vast moment? Have they no right to be asked whether they wish an extension of territory—whether they wish to fraternize with people under another government? No question of more solemn character has ever come before this nation for its decision, and yet JOHN TYLER secretly concocts the scheme and carries it on to a consummation, without ever consulting the people in the slightest manner, or even laying it before the people's Representatives. Deep and abiding will be the loathing detestation with which his name, in all coming time will be held by the free and enlightned people of these United States. Thanks to the wisdom of our venerated fathers, for the shield of our liberties spread over us by the institution of the Senate. To that body, always the conservative power of the nation, we look for protection in this time of danger.

MR. CLAY AND PROTECTION.

In his speech at Charleston, S. C., where he spoke for two hours in a strain of thrilling eloquence, Mr. CLAY came out strongly and boldly in favor of protection to American industry. He has not one set of opinions for a Southern market, and another for Northern consumption, like his competitor, VAN BUREN; but on South Carolina soil, in Charleston, the very focus of Southern free-trade sentiment and CALHOUN influence, he fearlessly and manfully declares his opinion. He denied that the Compromise Act required the maximum of duties to be fixed at 20 per cent. Its true principle was that no more money should be raised than was necessary for an *economical administration of government*, and within *that* limit, discrimination in favor of home industry, He was far from conceding—mark it—that the Tariff of 1842 was in violation of this principle of the Compromise Act, but if it were, it equally violated the principle of the home valuation, and neither interest affected by it had more right to complain than the other. Home valuation was an essential and indispensable feature of that compromise—without that feature, it could not have passed, nine Senatorial votes having depended on that concession.

A brief vindication of a moderate protective policy next followed, as necessary to secure the independence of the country, and its ability for defence in time of war, and as furnishing to the agricultural producer a home market in addition to the foreign market—in other words two markets of sale and two markets of purchase. Mr. CLAY concluded this branch of his subject by declaring himself in favor of a system of protection, moderate, reasonable, certain and durable—yielding no more revenue than is necessary for an honest and economical administration of the government, and within that limit, discriminating in the imposition of duties between those articles which do and those which do not enter into competition with domestic industry—throwing the heavier duty on the former and the lighter duty on the latter. He said that on this basis this great question must be settled—*that we must live together*, we cannot do otherwise—and there must be some common ground on which we should meet, That the advocates of free trade and the advocates of prohibitory or high duties occupied the two extremes, and safety and peace could only be found by taking the middle path.

AMUSING SCENE IN CONGRESS.

On Tuesday last, in the House, while the Harbor Bill was under consideration, Mr. PAYNE, Locofoco, of Alabama, made a political speech in rabid abuse of Mr. CLAY. The following description of a rich scene, which occurred during his speech, we take from the correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot:

In order to let the House see what sort of means they relied upon, to elect their candidate, he would get the Clerk to read one of the songs. He accordingly sent to the Clerk's desk a copy of the Clay Songster, and marked one of the most animating songs in it to be read. It was the one headed "Our Candidate," and sung to the hurrah tune. The Clerk commenced reading, when Dr. Duncan charged him to give it the proper emphasis, and to observe the poetical measure. The Locofocos were all grinning with delight, at the fun that was anticipated, and were preparing to enjoy the mortification they had no doubt the Whigs would display. As the Clerk went on, the sentiments of the song and the recollection of the result of the election in Pennsylvania and Connecticut, put the Whigs in the best humor possible. And when he came to the last verse, which begins *"Now boys, three cheers for Harry Clay,"* they became perfectly electrified, and when the Clerk repeated the chorus which follows this line, and which runs thus, *"hurrah! hurrah!! hurrah!!!"* they could contain themselves no longer, and many of them joined in most heartily, *"hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!"* Tap, tap, went the Speaker's hammer, and "order," "order," was called out. The Clerk then finished the verse, the whole of which is in these words:

Now boys, three cheers for Harry Clay—
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah,
With him we're sure to win the day,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah,
Our President, if he's alive,
He's bound to be in forty-five,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, hurrah,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!

At the conclusion of the song, the Whigs became still more excited, and they again joined in the chorus, and gave further vent to their feelings by clapping their hands. The Speaker again called to order, and the Locofocos found they had not only taken altogether the wrong tack, had "barked up the wrong tree." The mortification was all on their own side, and the fun and merriment all on the side of the Whigs. The scene was amusing beyond description. Mr. Payne then went on with his speech, and spoke out his hour.

☞ Is it not a little singular how rabid the attacks of political abolitionists have become on the clergy of this country? Gerrit Smith publishes a letter containing the following sentiments: "Pardon me for again warning you against the most guilty and corrupt body of men in the land,—I mean the clergy. With comparatively few exceptions they are unworthy and dangerous spiritual guides." And we find the following waspish sentiment in the Western Citizen, a Liberty paper, published at Chicago, Ill:—"The religion of the present day is but a thin, feeble, and showy leaf, not exhibiting outwardly what the mass within is composed of, but serving to cover up and gild over a rotten and impure body." This is the sentiment of Z. Eastman, editor of said paper. A pretty fellow to set himself up as a judge over others. We strongly suspect he was sketching his own religion.

In addition to the above we take the following from the Philadelphia North American in relation to LEAVITT'S new daily paper. Truly the times are out of joint. The North American says:

"A new abolition paper has appeared in Boston called the "Morning Chronicle." The following extract exhibits the spirit which may be expected to characterise its political articles In relation to the approaching Presidential election, and the popularity of Henry Clay, who is expressly "a thief and a robber, and a murderer," it says:

"The time has been when the scribes, "rulers, and priests, with the people at "large, prefered a robber and murderer to the "Lord from Heaven. 'And they cried out all "at once, saying, way with this man, and re"lease unto us Barabbas: who for a certain sedi"tion made in the city, and for murder was cast "into prison.'—St. Luke xxiii. 18,19 The rep"resentatives of the whole visible church pre"ferred a murderer to Jesus Christ. And the "time may be at hand, when a scene of much "the same character will be acted over again "A large portion of our cribes, priests, and "members of the church give sad evidence that "they prefer Barabbas to Christ. And we have "sad reason to fear, that they will, as soon as "they have opportunity, show their predilec"tions by their actions, and say all with one "voice to the murderer and robber, come thou "and reign over us."

"Henry Clay and James G. Birney are Barabbas and Christ! It is a slander upon the friends of human freedom to class among them the authors and promulgators of such blasphemy; and we repeat what we have often said, that suspicion must inevitably attach to any cause which is advocated at the expense of decency and piety."

FROM BALTIMORE.

Correspondence of the Gazette and Advertiser.

BALTIMORE, April 11th, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—Spring has fairly opened upon us, the weather is delightfully pleasant, and is becoming more and more so. The principal streets are filled with goods going and coming, and just now all branches of the mercantile community are in active operation.

Freights for the west not being overly plenty, the forwarding lines are consequently active in securing what they can for their respective friends. The result is, that some are now taking Coffee to your city below 37½, and Herrings for $1 per bbl, and Shad at $1,25, and other goods equally low. The Coffee market is somewhat firmer, but still a fair article of Rio Coffee can be had at 7¼, prime green is held at 7¾; old Java can be had for 11c. Some small lots of new Herrings have appeared in market, and sold immediately at $4 per bbl. No 1 Shad at $9. The news from the fisheries is that they are making large hauls, and no doubt in a week or so both Herrings and Shad will be considerably lower. In produce not much change. Bacon is still bringing 4¾c., hoground. Prime sides are held at 4¾ to 5c. Lard 6 3-4, and rather dull. Sales of Cloverseed nearly over; some few lots still selling for $5,50. Flour heavy at $4,50 from wagons, and as the news from the country is very encouraging for the growing crops of wheat, no doubt Flour will keep down, unless a demand springs up for foreign wants, of which at present there are none.

From a Postscript in the National Intelligencer.

THE TREATY SIGNED!

After our paper was made up last evening, the *Madisonian* of yesterday afternoon came to hand, containing the subjoined official announcment that the President of the United States has actually signed a Treaty for the annexation of Texas; that is, a Treaty entered into, on his own mere motion, with a foreign Government for the incorporation into this Union of a foreign territory as large as the entire kingdom of France. Prepared, as the public has in some degree been for this high-handed measure, many honest citizens could not credit that it would be persisted in; and now that the act is consummated, we cannot but contemplate with amazement an assumption of authority so bold, and one involving consequences so momentous. Rejoice, all ye host of speculators in scrips and lands, and all ye adventurers, "whether of speculation, of honor, or of infamy," but, thanks to the system of checks and balances instituted by the wise framers of our Government, your day of rejoicing, we trust, will be brief, and the friends of the peace and honor, and happiness of the country be able in their turn to be glad.

From the Madisonian of April 12.

TEXAS TREATY.

It is understood that the Treaty of Annexation between the United States and Texas, was this day signed, and that it will be submitted to the Senate for ratification as soon as the accompanying documents can be prepared.

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

Condensed from the Baltimore American.

FRIDAY, April 12.

SENATE—Mr. Tallmadge made his appearance in the Senate this morning after a few days absence caused by indisposition. Among the numerous memorials presented by Mr. T. which have been accumulated in a few days absence were THIRTY FOUR from N York, in favor of the Tariff of 1842, and against any change of its provisions.

THE TARIFF.—The orders of the day were called at an early hour, when Mr Choate proceeded in his defence of the Tariff of 1842, and the whole policy of protection. The speech was very able, and a good argument, adorned with all that striking policy and imagination for which Mr Choate is remarkable.

Mr. C. in great detail, traced the historical operations of the Revenue and Protective Acts from 1783 to 1842. He contended that in spite of all that had been said to the contrary by Messrs. McDuffie and Benton, that the country had never passed a purely revenue Bill.—The fathers of the country had regarded the rising interests of the country in their earliest developement, and as much so as those who framed the tariff laws of 1816 and 1824. Mr. C. said there was a unity of sentiment in all these measures. There might be a difference of detail, but the principle was the same. Mr. Madison, in April, 1789, proposed that there should be a Revenue Tariff, and drew up a bill of a few lines establishing seven or eight rates of specific duty and leaving a horizontal duty for all other articles. But the bill thus introduced did not become a law. It was opposed then and opposed by Mr. Fitzsimmons of Pa., an able man of that day, and by others upon the ground that it was the solemn duty of the Government to protect Commerce, Agriculture and Manufactures. The ideas of Mr. Fitzsimmons were subsequently embodied in a law, and the Protective policy has never since been abandoned. Mr. Choate spoke with great eloquence and ability. Before concluding he became exhausted, and at the request of friends yielded to an adjournment, and the subject was postponed until Monday.

The Bill establishing a Navy Yard and Depot at Memphis was finally passed by a vote of 31 to 11.

An Executive session was moved for the purpose of referring Executive nominations, after which the Senate adjourned until Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Weller moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole. The House refused, ayes 67, noes 81. This motion was made by Mr. Weller with a view of taking up the Tariff Bill of Mr. McKay. The motion met with a most signal failure and surprised all present. A fuller House would have given a fuller vote, but in a full House there is not strength enough to carry McKay's Bill through

Mr. Vance moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the orders of the day, which were Private Bills, and which had now been neglected for more than a month. Mr. Weller desired to proceed to the consideration of the Army Bill. Mr. Elmer of N. J. moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole. Objections were made, and the motion was defeated—ayes 78, noes 81.

The Tariff Bill was again deemed to be the object, and the result is seen.

The Private Bills upon the Speaker's table were then considered.

PITTSBURGH—APRIL 17, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER LXXXVIII.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

HARRISBURGH, April 13, 1844

MR. WHITE:—You may, but I shall not, live to see the day when the race of fools will become extinct. That class of individuals seems to have been necessarily incorporated with the human family, to prevent the ultimate attainment of *perfect wisdom*. It would be harsh and untrue, (if not unparliamentary,) to denominate the members of this legislature *fools*, but some of their acts partake of a character approaching *idiocy*. Perhaps it is their intention to tread in the "footsteps" of "illustrious" legislatures. Of this I cannot judge, not having an *intimate* knowledge of those who have preceded this but the acts of this day will justify some remark, not altogether flattering so far as they are applicable to this legislature. I proceed to give you the proceedings of the day, and leave you and your readers to make the necessary comments.

After the reading of the Journal, Smith, of Lancaster, offered a resolution that hereafter this House will meet at 3 o'clock in the evening, and adjourn at 6 o'clock, which was adopted. Mr. Wilson offered a resolution that from and after this day the house will hold evening sessions on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, commencing at 7, and ending at 9 o'clock; this was adopted. Mr. Kugler offered a resolution that from and after this day the House will meet every day, *except Saturday*, at 7 o'clock and adjourn at 10 o'clock. Mr. Roumfort moved to amend the resolution by striking out and inserting, that from and after this day the House will meet at 8 o'clock in the morning, and hold evening sessions every day in the week, (Sundays excepted.) This was adopted. Mr. Shattuck offered a resolution that from and after this day the House will meet at half past 7 A. M., and not adjourn until the calender of private bills be disposed of, and that the clerk of the House be directed to procure the necessary rations for the members during the time, to aid in carrying out this resolution. This was rejected

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the "act to reduce the State debt," pending the question on the amendment taxing *articles of agreement* for the purchase or sale of real estate—which was adopted. Mr. Herr moved to amend, by inserting a provision exempting mortgages and ground rents, which existed as liens, from the value of real estate, and leaving the balance, left after such deduction, taxable only. This was adopted. He further moved to exempt judgments and mortgages held as *collateral securities*,—this was rejected. Mr. Brady moved to amend, by appropriating the taxes to be raised under this act exclusively to the payment of the *State debt and interest*. This was rejected. Mr. McManus moved further to amend, by inserting a provision, that the interest of persons resident in the State, invested in ships or steamboats, whether in *port or not*, should be liable to taxation. This was rejected. Mr. Hinchman then moved further to amend by taxing all moneys at interest in *other States* belonging to citizens of *this State*. This was adopted.—He then moved to strike from the bill the provision taxing "coal and lumber yards," which carried. The further consideration of the bill was then postponed for the present. All the above votes were taken by yeas and nays.

The hour of adjournment having nearly arrived, Mr. Tustin offered a resolution that all the resolutions passed this morning, in relation to the hours of meeting and adjournment of the legislature, and all relating to the holding of evening sessions, be rescinded for the present. He said there were about thirty members who had made arrangements to go home this afternoon, to be back again on Monday; and that it would be imprudent to take up the important bills during their absence, and so the House *rescinded* their morning resolutions But the cream of the joke is, that these same 30 members, instead of going home to their families, started for the *packet boat*—accompanied with all the necessary *"chicken fixins"*—for a pleasure tour to Duncan's Island and vicinity: where they will spend their time, in gratifying unsanctified desires, and return again on Monday to legislate on the affairs of State. Verily, these fellows ought to be referred to the Committee on *"Vice and Immorality."* The Senate have progressed with the general appropriation bill, so far as to order it to a third reading. They have so amended it, as to reduce the cancellation of relief notes to 50,000 dollars every *three months*, and appropriated $160,000, for the payment of domestic creditors. It will be taken up and passed in the Senate on Monday, and sent back to the House. Z.

THE PRESS.—The "Post" of yesterday morning contains a very good article on the duties of the press, with the general sentiments of which we fully accord. We are glad to see that Mr. PHILLIPS does not give any countenance to the attacks upon the Judiciary by the Age and Aurora. The "Sun" also has an article on the subject, declining to help the libellers out of the pit they dug for their neighbor and fell into themselves. The "Chronicle" is a *neutral* paper, and maintains its neutrality admirably. Not a word has it to say on the subject, good, bad or indifferent. Wonder if it *has* any opinion, or if that is neutral also, like Mahomet's coffin, suspended between heaven and earth.

The "American" as was to be expected takes sides with the libellers, and his tender heart melts in softest sympathy for the "poor boys" whose youthful indiscretions have got them into this dreadful scrape. This is natural.—He happens to be in the same category. The Age and Aurora continue their abuse without stint. Having passed the rubicon, they are now reckless of consequences. The editor of the Age makes a puling appeal in favor of his co-partners, which surprised us. We thought he had more spunk. He knows that both morally and legally they are equally bound with himself They have united with him in business, and could control him if they would. If they choose to let him go on in his reckless course, they are responsible for the consequences.

CONGRESS.—On Saturday last, 13th instant, the Senate did not sit. The Army Bill was debated in Committee of the Whole in the *House*, without taking any vote. The House adjourned early.

ANOTHER WHIG TRIUMPH.—The election for city officers took place in Augusta, (Ga.) on the 8th inst. The Whigs elected their Mayor by 137 majority, and carried three of the four wards. The Augusta Chronicle says it was "a signal triumph."

EPISCOPAL ELECTION.—The "Protestant Churchman" gives returns from forty Parishes, classing them as "26 opposed to all encroachments upon the rights of the laity, and 14 on the other side." Of these, in the city of

New York 'opposed'	12	'In favor.'	
In Brooklyn	6	City of New York	11
Staten Island	3	Tomykinsville (S I.)	1
Jamaica	1	Brooklyn	2
Newton	1		—
Flushing	1		14
Flatbush	1		
Astoria	1		
	—		
	26		

FATAL DUEL.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 6th inst. says: A duel, which terminated fatally, took place yesterday morning near the tobacco presses below the city. The parties were John De Buys and Victor Castein—weapons double-barrelled shot guns. At the first fire Castein received the contents of his adversary's piece in his breast, fell, and expired almost immediately.

GREAT WHIG MEETING IN NEW YORK.

The Whigs of New York city held a glorious meeting on Friday evening last, in commemoration of the birth-day of HENRY CLAY. The immense Hall of the Tabernacle was filled to overflowing with both ladies and gentlemen, where they sat for several hours, listening to the thrilling eloquence of the speakers on the occasion. After the meeting was organized, MORRIS FRANKLIN, Esq., the Whig candidate for Mayor at the late election, was introduced to the meeting, and received with enthusiastic applause, which he acknowledged in a very appropriate speech.—The band then struck up "Hail Columbia," and the following beautiful Ode was sung with great effect:

ODE.

AIR—"HAIL COLUMBIA."

BY C. D. STUART, ESQ., NEW YORK.

Huzza! the morn in glory breaks,
And Freedom from her slumber wakes,
And peals her trumpet to the skies;
While loud a nation's voice replies,
Huzza! to the auspicious day,
When brightly rose the star of Clay,
And high above the stormy blast
The bow of hope and promise cast,
And broke by Freedom's temple-fane,
The remnant of Oppression's chain!

CHORUS.

Firm, beneath its steady light,
Let us dare the low'ring night!
Soon shall beam a brighter day,
'Neath the star of Henry Clay!

From mountain high, and lowly vale,
That trumpet swells upon the gale,
And millions from their labor spring
To bid the thund'ring echo ring,
And slowly break the clouds away,
While yonder gleams the star of Clay—
Our Victor, who in might arose,
And, o'er the heads of Freedom's foes,
The Constitution's banner flung,
And Freedom's fearless challenge rung.

CHORUS.

Firm, beneath, &c.

The farmer rests upon his plough,
The artizan with sweaty brow
Beside his ringing anvil kneels;
And while the deaf'ning echo peals,
He breathes a prayer, and hails the day
When brightly rose the star of Clay!
Beneath whose mild PROTECTIVE light,
The harvest fields again are bright;
While Commerce's wings spread o'er the sea,
Bear on the trophies of the free!

CHORUS.

Firm, beneath, &c.

And not alone by freedom' Tane,
Is herd that stirring trumpet strain,
But, far, amid the Grecian Isles,
And where Bolivia's summer smiles,
What grateful millions hail the day
When brightly rose the star of Clay!
And o'er the tyrant's bloody throne
With kindling light and glory shone,
And left a bow of promise there,
For those who still the fetter wear!

CHORUS.

Firm, beneath, &c.

Then l t us shout with festal cheer,
And hail the name to freedom dear,
And, while our echo shakes the sky,
Let every freeman's heart reply,
Huzza! to the auspicious day
Which drove the stormy cloud away,
And beaming o'er corruption's night,
Restored the balances of right,—
Where, soon, his hand our foes shall weigh,
And turn their idols all to Clay!

CHORUS.

Firm, beneath its steady light,
Let us dare the low'ring night!
Soon shall beam a brighter day
'Neath the Star of HENRY CLAY!

Hon JOHN M BOTTS, of Virgina, was then introduced to the meeting, and in a speech two hours and a half held his auditory in rapt attention. The Courier says, "the address of Mr. Botts was one of the soundest and ablest arguments in vindication of the cardinal features of the WHIG national policy to which we have ever listened. It was, on all the prominent points which he discussed, we do not hesitate to say, unanswerable; and was, throughout, most eloquent and instructive.

This speech is reported in full in Saturday's Evening Express, and gladly would we lay it before our readers did not its great length forbid. But we cannot deny our readers the pleasure of two or three extracts from it, especially the part in relation to Texas, which will gratify and cheer the heart of every friend of his country. We head our extracts with the subjects under consideration.

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

When the principle of Protection was tried, and put in issue in 1824, and Henry Clay stood forth its fearless champion, [applause] who was it that then and there looked up to him as a leader in that great cause? Who then voted as he voted—who then sustained the measure led off and supported by him? "Oh, tell it not in Gath, and publish it not in the streets of Askalon," lest ye be not believed by the Democracy of the present day.' [Laughter] Who was it? Andrew Jackson! Martin Van Buren! Thomas Hart Benton! These, these are the men that then recognized the constitutionality, the expediency, the wisdom, and the the necessity of the Tariff. And trace it down still further. By the operations of a Protective Tariff, affording bountiful employment and protection to domestic labor, what is the present situation of the country? Is it not every day increasing in every thing that can redound to its well-being? In wealth, in energy, in prosperity, in happiness? Not only meeting the expenses of the Government, but actually paying off the load of debt left upon it, the operation of such a Tariff in 1835 left the country free from all obligation.

When, in 1837, the disastrous administration of Van Buren commenced—the first time the country had ever contracted a debt in time of peace—the revenues of the country began to fall off, while the expenditures increased, and there was a general prostration of trade, a general decline of American industry, and the energies of the people seemed suddenly paralysed. Confidence was lost between man and man, commerce languished. Such was our condition, that when we sent an agent abroad to raise money, on our nation's credit, he was hissed and hooted at. Fortunately, when this bad crisis was reached, there was a Whig Congress in session; they passed a healing act—a measure to relieve the country from this shame—THE TARIFF FOR REVENUE AND PROTECTION! [Great applause.] And what was the consequence? Instantaneous prosperity all over the land! Instantaneous improvement in the employment of labor, and the diffusion of capital! Confidence was revived; mercantile affairs revived; commerce smiled once more; agriculture sprang forth with renewed energy, and our bonds, which before had gone hard at 98 cts., ran up at once to 118. And compare the state of the country, in its every relation, with what it was when the bill was passed? Need I ask an intelligent audience if it be not as I have described? [Long and loud cheering.]

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

And now I approach, fellow citizens, a graver and more serious question; one which strikes at the very root of the government; that cannot fail to stir up from its utmost depths the very foundation of Society. I mean this secret and clandestine attempt to annex Texas to the United States; or, more properly speaking, to annex the United States to Texas—a question, in my judgment, the magnitude of which no man can sufficiently estimate. That it will lead, if accomplished, to the immediate or ultimate dissolution of this government, I have not a particle of doubt.—(Sensation and cry of hear!)

A question, originating with a band of land speculators, to ensure to their private benefit, if successful! That the Union of these States will be hazarded by its success, is enough to deter me from sanctioning it. I am a Union man! (A burst of applause.) I am no southern man with Northern principles. I am a Southern man with National principles!—(Shouts of applause.) And if ever it falls to my lot to be sacrificed for any act of mine, on a political question, God grant it may be in defence of the Union of these States! (Cheering and applause.)

This treaty to annex Texas has been negociated. I speak that I do know. It has been negociated, and will be sent by the President to Congress in a very imposing form. Mr. Tyler has made up the issue, for Congress, whether we or England shall have Texas. For my own part, I do not choose that Mr. Tyler shall make up any such issue for me. Neither his opinion, nor the ends and aims of private land speculators, shall make me credit, for an instant, that England will ever take Texas as a province. If I did believe it, even, I have yet another objection. I said it would be annexing the United States to Texas. It is our policy that is to be identified with hers, and not her's with ours. We are to assume her national debt; yes in this age of economy and reform. [A laugh.] And this is a favorite part of that party's policy, that can see no constitutionality in the means devised to pay our own debts, but who can see the perfect constitutionality of assuming those of other nations! And we are to assume her quarrels, too: And what are the terms of this treaty? Who yet knows? Who is to decide? But let them be what they may, even the most favorable possible, I, for one, if I stand alone, will never accede to the annexation of that country, as long as I believe there is any chance of thereby shaking the stability of this Union. I am for this country—this country, as it is,—and this Union. I will not dissolve it for the formation of any new one! [Lengthened applause.]

But suppose England will take Texas as a province of her own, what then? We have recognized the independence of Texas—I certainly am not her enemy. I would do all in my power to aid her in maintaining her independence. We recognized her because she said she was independent, and was able to maintain herself so. If she is not, and if she cannot so maintain herself, what follows? She is a province of Mexico, and must go back to Mexico again! (Loud applause.) I will recognise no such system of public robbery as this, on the part of this government. Suppose Canada, suppose Ireland, were to declare their independence and ask us to recognize it, and we do so, on the same ground as Texas. The next day they turn round and say 'We were mistaken; we cannot maintain our independence; pray take us into your confederacy as independent States!' A summary mode, this, of robbing England of a goodly portion of her teritory, surely! And so would I say to all nations who asks us to recognize their independence. We recognize you as such, on the ground that you say you are; but if you are not, by the faith of nations we have no concern with the matter! (Applause.)

But it is said that Mexico is to be a party to this arrangement, and that it will be done by her consent. Let it be so, and still I am opposed to the annexation. I am opposed to any further acquisition of territory. [Great applause] I will countenance no measure that goes to the addition of any more. Where will this spirit of acquisition end? With the possession of Mexico? or will it stretch to Cape Horn? No! If Texas could be peaceably annexed, with Mexico assenting, I would never cease to raise my arm and voice against it, believing as I do, that it would lead to the ultimate dissolution of the Union. What do we already see? Congress (such are the diversified interests of the country,) Congress is now, as many gentlemen present can testify, a perfect bear-garden, a menagerie. And does any one presume that an extension of territory would result in an improvement in this particular. I am against it, out and out! Texas and England! England cannot annex Texas; the cotton she must raise by slave labor, and England does not tolerate slavery! (A laugh and cheers) And what could she do with it? By fortifying the Gulf of Mexico at Key West, we make it useless to her. But Mr. Packenham has said, we hear, that England has no such designs. And as to the rumor about Mexico's assenting to the annexation, who believes it? Look at the declaration of her Minister that she would take it as a direct declaration of war.

There are men, you know and I know, who have been charged with a design to dissolve the Union of this country. I have no sympathy with them; but who shall say that this design has ever been abandoned? Pause upon this, and consider it. I have lately heard one of the present friends of the leading men in this country, say, in Congress, (I do not mean to say that Mr. Calhoun is responsible, although the gentleman alluded to is understood to speak that distinguished man's sentiments,) I heard Mr. Rhett of S. C say, in the debate on the 21st rule, "that he would scorn himself, if he were capable of singing hosannah to this Union!"

And a few days after, in the Senate, in a speech on the Tariff, Mr. McDuffie said, that in "the honest sincerity of his heart, before that God, in whose presence ere long he must appear, he had never known this Union but by its iniquities!" And he speculated at length on the manifold advantages of three separate governments in this Union. What reference there was in his thoughts to this Texas question, of course I cannot say; but it left a deep impression on my mind. If there be such a party as I have hinted at, I will arm myself, for one, against it, ten times more strongly than against the locofoco party, and God knows I am strongly enough opposed to that! (Applause.)

CLAY AND VAN BUREN—NO COMPARISON.

I have thus rudely and imperfectly endeavored to place before you the prominent issues which are involved in the great contest. I would now turn your attention to the two representatives of these parties, their champions and leaders. But I will not insult your understanding by attempting to draw comparisons between the lion and the weazel, (immense laughter) or between the splendor of the noontide sun and the flickering of the midnight lamp—between the giant and the dwarf; in short, I will not insult your understanding by drawing a comparison between Van Buren and Henry Clay (Applause long continued.)

To what bright page in American history can you turn, and not find the name of Henry Clay in letters of gold. Whose voice thundered in the ears of the people in 1812, in vindication of the nation's honor; and who carried us through the perils of that war! while Martin Van Buren was skulking with the anti-war federalists in support of Clinton. But I would not be understood as condemning all that party; for some of them, I believe, were influenced by patriotic feelings; but it was their peculiar duty, after the declaration of war, to exert their best energies in its prosecution. (Applause)

What can I say of Martin Van Buren. (A laugh.) What can any one say in his defence or in his behalf? with what great deed is his name identified? (A voice, "the Sub-Treasury.") Why is it,—and I ask it emphatically of his friends—that no charge has yet been brought against him, from which he has not been defended? Simply because it has always been his policy to take both sides of every question. (Great laughter.) He was tariff in feeling, and anti-tariff by instructions. He was for a United States Bank, and for the establishment of a branch in Albany, and he was anti-Bank by his declaration of eternal hostility, to that institution. (Tremendous applause and laughter.) What question of magnitude has there been that he has not been found on both sides; why he has been lurking and mousing all his life, like a cat watching for her prey; and can we compare him to the man who is remarkable for candor, for magnanimity, for experience, and for wisdom? (Great applause.) Then why should we fear—what have we to fear from Martin Van Buren? The only fear that I know is, that he will not receive the nomination of his party; (laughter and applause;) and still there is no fear of that, for he is the strongest man they can run against Henry Clay, with one exception, John C. Calhoun, and he can carry South Carolina, but the other can only carry the State of New Hampshire, (immense applause) and South Carolina is rather the larger State of the two. (Renewed laughter.)

Well, what other can Van Buren carry. (A voice, 'Texas') No sir, he cannot carry Texas. (Loud laughter.) Well, what can he carry—why, if Dick Johnson be added to the ticket—combined they may carry Arkansas and Missouri. (Laughter.) But not one more. Look at Connecticut—or rather look first at Georgia—look at Maryland, and also at Connecticut. (Great applause.) Look at the 13th District of Pennsylvania. (Applause.) And look at your own recent election in this city. (Tremendous applause.) True, that is a local question, and it does not become me to take an active participation in it, but I must say, that although it is not in truth a pure, unadulterated whig victory, it is a clear unadulterated Locofoco defeat, (immense applause,) and one from which they will not soon recover.

But speaking of the victory in Connecticut—if it was known to this community, if they were sensible of the influences that were brought to bear upon that state, they would attach more importance to that victory than apparently they do now. Amos Kendall, that faithful representative of the devil on earth—(Great applause)—yes, my friends, if you had four representatives in Congress who served you as faithfully as he does the devil, you need not fear the annexation of Texas. (Laughter) That man who had been busily engaged in writing the biography of Gen. Jackson, and lauding to the skies a cold blooded and deliberate murder, committed under the disguise of honor, when he shot poor Dickenson through the heart—he, that same Amos Kendall, was the author of that pamphlet on duelling, wherein he called on every man not to vote

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH... APRIL 18, 1844.

Mr. Wilkins and Texas.

We give to-day the letter of this gentleman to the citizens of this Congressional district, on the subject of Annexation of Texas. It was published in the Post, Chronicle and Age of yesterday morning. Whether it was communicated by Mr. WILKINS to those papers, or whether it appeared first in the Madisonian, we cannot tell. Its appearance in those papers yesterday morning was the first announcement we had of it.

In this letter, as our readers will perceive, Mr. WILKINS takes ground in favor of JOHN TYLER's notable scheme of annexation, and produces such arguments as the subject is capable of affording to induce the citizens of this district to support it. These arguments are not addressed to those noble sentiments which are supposed to have sway in all great questions of national weal. The selfish passions of men are appealed to. Their pecuniary interests alone are dwelt upon, and for such reasons WM. WILKINS asks his fellow-citizens of this district to agree to a great moral, social, and political wrong.

True, he says it will carry slavery ultimately farther from us, and promote emancipation in Virginia and Kentucky, but this he offers as a purely selfish consideration. He does not even hint that it is going to better the condition of the slaves immediately, but intimates that they may finally get their freedom by this means, somewhere this side of the Isthmus of Darien; in what way he does not attempt to show.

He dwells especially on the commercial advantages likely to accrue to the Union, and to Pittsburgh in particular, by this scheme, but he totally avoids the weighty and overwhelming objections that can be brought to bear against it. He does not inform us how we of the free States are to secure the balance of power, when Texas shall be divided into four or five States, all under slaveholding and free trade influence. He has nothing to say of the immense moral wrong in America, the boasted land of liberty, extending the despotism of slavery over a vast territory which a half-barbarous nation had pronounced free. He does not tell us how we are to avoid ruinous wars in a notoriously bad cause, with the frown of Heaven, and the scorn of enlightened men resting upon us. He neglects to inform us how the conflicting interests and passions, and prejudices of so extensive a country are to be reconciled, when our territory extends from New Brunswick to the Rio del Norte. In fine, he has nothing to say of the absolute certainty that the scheme must end in the dismemberment of the Union, and the destruction of the fair prospects now opening before us as a nation.

We cannot say we are surprised at this course of Mr. WILKINS. We feared this very result when he was elected. We warned our citizens on this very subject. We asked them to demand Mr. WILKINS' sentiments on annexation. We affirmed our belief that he would go for it. Our warnings were unheeded, our appeals were in vain. He was elected, and the first opportunity that occurred of self-aggrandizement he deserted the service of his constituents, betrayed their interests, and sold himself to JOHN TYLER. We pointed to his former treachery, when he permitted himself to be made a willing tool of by HAYNES, and was rewarded by a mission to Russia, and we could expect nothing better of him in future. We, therefore, have not been deceived. We never believed him possessed of principle, and we are not, therefore, surprised to find him void of it. The citizens of this district are reaping the dear fruits of their oft-abused confidence.

The subject of annexation is now assuming a very serious aspect. Not merely on account of this letter, but from indications which reach us from various quarters. Mark it—it will be a *Locofoco measure*, and be supported as such, before many months roll over. It is just such a question as suits a corrupt and reckless party, and is fraught with such serious consequences as delight party leaders, whose only aim is personal interest and aggrandizement; and who would see the country in war and universal ruin, so they could find their account in it. Already we see the Locofoco press taking ground in favor of it. The Post, the leading Locofoco paper of this city, sometime ago opposed the measure, and declared the people of this district were against it. But the jobs of JOHN TYLER were too much for its virtue, and it now acknowledges itself converted by the "convincing" argument of WM WILKINS. Not only so, but it admits that it is highly probable, that VAN BUREN is also in favor of it, and says that a letter is shortly expected from that non-committal gentleman in favor of the Texas scheme. The Aurora, the other Locofoco organ of this city, declares openly that it is a "*democratic*" measure, and triumphs in the prospects of success. We may therefore, expect to see the Locofoco party of this county hereafter supporting it as one of their leading measures.

The only safety for the country in this great crisis, is in the Whig party. We know that some whose opinions we respect, deprecate the making of it a party question. We do not make it so. Gradually since the subject has been broached, we find the Whig press taking ground against, and the Locofoco press for it. The same is true of Legislative bodies, and public men. The subject has therefore taken a party aspect, and it is our sincere conviction that nothing but the *firmness and integrity of the whig party can save the country in this emergency*.

The annexation of Texas *is the dissolution of the Union*. We do not say this in a spirit of bravado, but as sober reality. One event will most inevitably follow the other. Massachusetts has solemnly declared in her Legislature, by a unanimous vote, that she will so consider it, and the descendants of the pilgrim fathers, of the heroes of Lexington and Bunker Hill, are not the men *to go back in their determination seriously formed*. Other Northern States will not see her stand alone, and dismemberment will be the consequence. To save the Union, therefore, this detestable scheme must be prevented, and on the Whig party falls the duty of interposing the power to effect this object. At present, we can do this by the *Senate* of the United States, but to prevent future machinations we must, as a party, take strong, firm, undeviating ground against it, and it will be finally and forever prevented.

Would it not be well for the Antilocofoco citizens of Allegheny county, to hold a meeting as soon as possible to utter their will on this subject, that the hands of our friends in Congress may be strengthened, and that our brethren throughout the Union may see that the appeal of Mr. WILKINS has only aroused the people of this district against the measure.

LETTER OF THE HONORABLE WILLIAM WILKINS,

RELATIVE TO THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

To the People of the Twenty-first Congressional District of Pennsylvania:

A treaty has been signed for the Annexation of Texas to the territories of the United States: I now feel called upon to state to you, my fellow-citizens and late constituents, the ground of my acquiescence in this momentous measure.

I have thought much upon this subject, and endeavored to give it a candid and impartial consideration, which has produced the most decided conviction in my mind, that it is of the highest importance to the welfare and happiness of the whole country, and especially conducive to the great interests of you, who so lately honored me with your confidence and support.

To the United States as a nation, it gives a compact territory, which is so essential for defence in war, and so useful in peace, by removing all cause of collision arising from infraction of revenue laws, and from disputes about common rights in navigating rivers.

Eight years ago, Texas gained her independence on the fields of San Jacinto, and has ever since maintained it. She has been recognized by the first powers of Europe; has preserved the character of an independent and sovereign state throughout that time, and is now as thoroughly severed from Mexico, as the latter republic is from the Kingdom of Spain, to which she belonged not more than twenty-two years ago. I cannot perceive how the right of Texas to negotiate with foreign powers, to form alliances, or to transfer her territory to another government, can be questioned. In 1819 we ceded Texas to Spain; in 1822 we recognized the independence of Mexico. In March 1825, one of the first acts of the new administration, Mr. Adams, President, Mr. Clay, Secretary of State, both uniting in the measure, was the offer to purchase Texas from Mexico,—in the face of the solemn protest of Spain, and while war was still pending between that kingdom and its revolted province. The important fortress of San Juan d'Ullos, which commanded the entire port, and almost the entire trade of Mexico, was, during all this time, in the possession of Spain, and was not finally evacuated until December 23, 1825. The naval warfare did not cease for many years afterwards; Spain actually not recognizing the independence of Mexico, until after Texas had established hers

If there be any force in the objection that Texas is still unrecognized by Mexico, it would have been much stronger to the proposed negotiation of Messrs Adams and Clay in '25, for Mexico was then not only unrecognized by Spain, but also by other of the principal powers of Europe. This proposition was made less than six years after we had by solemn treaty ceded Texas to Spain. Nor at this moment is any war pending between Texas and Mexico, other than by paper bulletins, and even this has been suspended by a late armistice. What wrong then is done to Mexico? What will she lose? Not Texas! for that is already lost,—there will be no loss. Mexico will gain a peaceful and friendly neighbor, having both the will and determination to guarantee the integrity of all her actual territory against any European power. The law of nations authorize, this treaty with Texas, for her independence is recognized and established. Our treaty with Mexico is rescinded by the revolution in Texas, just as our prior treaty with Spain was abrogated by the successful revolt of Mexico herself It is not, and never has been, a principle of the law of nations that a revolted province is not fully and absolutely sovereign, until she is recognized by the power from which she has been severed by the revolution. This power must, necessarily, be the very last among nations to recognize such independence.

This people were first invited to settle the wild lands of Texas by the King of Spain, and afterwards encouraged in extending their settlements by the very Government of Mexico—all under the pledge of protection of those rights held so dear and sacred by every American. A disregard of these pledges and an attempt at subjugation were met, on the part of the people of Texas, by resistance and successful revolt, which now constitute them a sovereign and independent people.

The vast territory of nearly three hundred thousand square miles which belongs to Texas, without any conflict with the actual possessions of the Republic of Mexico, starting from the Gulf, is bounded on the south by the noble Rio Bravo del Norte to the point where that beautiful stream breaks forth from its mountain passes, and from thence north, is separated to the westward from the well known Santa Fe Province by a strongly defined natural boundary of mountainous and prairie country which, if not uninhabitable, will for a long time be left free to the Indian, buffalo, and roving trapper.

The most indisputable proof exists that Spain, in 1819, when she sold Florida to the Union, and the latter ceded Texas to Spain, had actually instructed her minister to acknowledge, if necessary, our title to the whole of Texas as part of the Louisiana territory purchased by us in 1803.

The question of annexation has been discussed in the various newspapers published over the country. Every one who trusts in the perpetuity of our Union, of which no true American ever doubts, knows that the bonds of connection have strengthened with the increase of territory, and that the confederative system beautifully adapts itself to any extent of country. Local legislation by Congress, or its interference with the strict province of States, becomes impossible when national objects and interests engross its attention. In a confederacy of great extent threats of disunion, when confined to so small a sphere as the limits of a single State, carry with them no cause for alarm, and can never instil into the most traitorous bosom any hope of success.

The elevated and mountainous districts of Texas extend on the south-west to within one hundred miles of the Gulf coast. Its high table lands, with its hills and valleys, will be best adapted to the growing of grain or raising stock, which class of labor is appropriate to the small proprietor and freeman. The division between the planting and farming districts is marked by the best natural boundaries, and no edict of man can change it. There is neither necessity nor excuse for extending slave labor beyond the alluvial districts bordering on the Gulf and lower Red river, nor can it ever be so extended by law. The rich lands of this region, running three degrees further south than the best sugar lands of Louisiana must always be settled, if annexed, by a population whose interest will be American.

This section of Texas, which must chiefly be a sugar growing region, and therefore identified with that portion of Louisiana now engaged in the same culture, will unite in supporting the great principle of extending full and adequate protection to American products and industry. Sugar is a crop which must always look to the home market for the surest sale and most certain return. We shall thus gain in the south-west a powerful accession of strength upon the great question which so deeply involves the interests of your district. I candidly believe that it will not be long before a majority of the people of the south, when their labor is thus diverted into many different channels, will become convinced of the sound policy of protecting and fostering American industry. This will be not only important and decisive in favor of such policy, but will be eminently calculated to harmonise and perpetuate our institutions—a result to be hailed with gladness by every patriotic heart.

I am no advocate for slavery, nor would I see it introduced into one region unless I were at the same time assured that it would withdraw it from another and that without increasing it in the aggregate. The annexation of Texas must soon be followed by the voluntary abolition of the institution of slavery in our neighboring States, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, and also, indeed, in Kentucky and Missouri—we can all truly rejoice in its withdrawal from our own immediate vicinity. I am satisfied that the best interests of that class of our fellow-beings originally brought to, and forced on, these states by British rapacity and injustice, and who must always be a marked and distinct race as long as they abide among our own people, will be best consulted by securing the only outlet, the only hope, which has ever presented itself for their acquiring an independent home, or attaining a position elevated and equal to the people amidst whom they dwell. Such a refuge is offered beyond the Rio Bravo among the Mexican and South American nations, who have no prejudice either to caste or color.

The treaty is now with the Senate to be confirmed or rejected. You, as a part of the great American family, are called upon to consider how it affects your own immediate interests, as well as the nation to which you belong.

The inhabitants of Allegheny county are a mining, manufacturing, commercial, agricultural and navigating people. Every interest of these several branches of industry will be vastly promoted by securing to us under our present tariff, thus extended by annexation over all its territory, the entire markets of Texas. The navigation of the Red River, one of the chief tributaries of the Mississippi, furnishes one thousand miles of navigation into the heart of a rich country, now a divided and common right, will then be exclusively our own. To that add the important rivers,—the Trinity, Brazos, Colorado, Rio Bravo del Norte, and many other smaller but navigable streams, and we behold a vast demand from that region on the boat builders and mechanics of the Ohio Valley, adding at least one hundred steamboats, large and small, yearly, to the many now built for the wants of western navigation. Our boats which will benefit by the great carrying trade between Texas and her sister states, will in return for our manufactures of iron, cotton, wool, hemp and glass, and the products of the farms and forests carried there, receive and bring back her cotton and sugar, her rice and indigo, and probably her coffee and other tropical products.

The Santa Fe trade, which has, already, become so lucrative to many among you, would be out off from us by a foreign, and by no means, necessarily, friendly power, whose territories intervene between us and that region, if the treaty should fail to be ratified. The Manchester wagon, and Hartley's strong harness, will no longer serve to carry American domestics and Pittsburgh wares across the prairies, to be converted at Santa Fe into bullion and Mexican dollars. On the other hand, with our territories bordering on New Mexico, this trade would be vastly increased; for a Pittsburgh steamboat with a large cargo on board can ascend the Red River to a point less than three hundred miles remote from Santa Fe, and at a distance of 500 miles from Chihuahua, the first great interior city of the integral provinces of Mexico, which is but slightly further than that city is from Santa Fe, the present market, at which our traders meet those from the region of Chihuahua.

To the entire people of the United States, this question is of vast and weighty moment. If the treaty for the annexation should now be rejected, the re-action of feeling in Texas must be intense and overwhelming. She must then inevitably become a commercial dependency, in fact, if not in name, of Great Britain. You may rest assured, that, even should a free trade treaty not be concluded between England and Texas, that the latter will so modify and relax her tariff by discriminating duties—augmenting their imposts upon flour, grain, beef, pork, lard and such articles, whilst taking off those on iron and all its manufactures, glass, cotton bagging, and all cotton and woollen fabrics, and similar articles, thereby excluding American products and admitting England's free of duty. Such is the avowed policy of Texas as a separate Republic, and thus, even without a treaty with England, that country will monopolize her markets. But it will not end here. Texas, like Gibraltar and Portugal to Spain, will be made the great entre-pot and channel of British commerce, by means of which her active merchants will, in defiance of all imposts and tariffs, not only flood the interior of Mexico with British wares, but through the channels of the Trinity, Sabine and Red rivers glut our own country with a multiplicity of every kind of her extensive manufactures, breaking up our very best establishments, and carrying ruin and bankruptcy into every manufacturing district of the United States.

The imports which we must receive from a broad, instead of being brought as they now are, chiefly in American vessels into our own ports, will, to escape the duties, be carried to Texas to be smuggled into the United States. This will impair, if not destroy, our great navigating interests on the high seas, which it has always been the policy of our government to foster. This was clearly foreseen by Mr. Van Buren, who, in his despatch to Mr. Poinsett, the American Minister at Mexico, on the 25th of August, 1829, the very first year of Gen. Jackson's administration, directly alludes to this question of smuggling, when instructing that minister to endeavor to procure the annexation of Texas to this union by a purchase and cession from Mexico.

But the evil does not cease with the injury to the shipping interest:—our revenue from imports on foreign commerce, necessarily falling short of the wants of the government, we shall be forced to resort to direct taxation to maintain and support the government.

In 1839, our exports to Texas, which was then recognized by no other power, amounted to one and three-quarter millions of dollars, but now, instead of having doubled with her population, they have dwindled down to two hundred thousand dollars in value, being not one-seventh of what they were in 1839. In that year these exports to Texas embraced over one fourth of the total exports of our manufactures to all the rest of the world. As a tariff man, I have always viewed the home as the best market for our manufactures, and where such markets can be extended with honor any propriety, it would be madness in the advocate for the protection of domestic industry to oppose such an extension. These markets are beyond the influence of foreign diplomacy, or the rivalry and jealousy of other nations, and must forever remain exclusively our own.

Should Texas be refused admission into the Union, she must become a most dangerous theatre for foreign intrigue, from which the most deplorable consequences to our welfare may ensue. Indeed at some future and not distant day we may be compelled, for the safety and perpetuity of the Union, to gain by conquest what is now so freely offered for our acceptance.

But with the coast of Texas added to ours, we should then have nearly the entire shore of our own great sea, the Gulf of Mexico, and would then not only be beyond the reach of smugglers, but would also set at defiance any attempt at invasion directed against N. Orleans, or the great outlet of the commerce of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers.

Now, my fellow citizens, having given you my views on this subject, let me recall your attention, without reference to Florida, to the acquisition of Louisiana, without which we should not at this moment be the united and happy people which constitute this great nation. Yet that noble purchase was not without opposition of a decided and indeed most violent character,—however, no patriot of that day lives to regret that addition to our territories.

I am, fellow citizens, your grateful and obliged friend, WILLIAM WILKINS.

WASHINGTON, April 14th, 1844.

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

At a meeting held on Tuesday Evening, April 16th, 1844, the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That without distinction of party, we are irreconcileably opposed to the Annexation of Texas to this Union, in every aspect which the project has yet assumed.

Resolved, That by its annexation our country has nothing to gain but every thing to lose.

Resolved, That as American citizens, we are called upon by an enlightened consideration of the true interests of the whole country; by a regard for our national faith and character; by our hostility to the increase of Slavery; and still more by our ardent devotion to the Union, to the interests and principles of democratic liberty in its purity; to resist the project by every legitimate means in our power.

Resolved, that a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted to our Senators and Representative in Congress.

ROBERT PORTER, Ch'm.

R. M'KNIGHT, Secretary.

Commercial Record.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR APRIL, 1844.

GEORGE OGDEN, JOHN FREEMAN, J. F. KELLY.

Pittsburgh Wholesale Cash Price Current.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED BY LATEST TRANSACTIONS EVERY THURSDAY.

ASHES—℔ lb.
Pots..... @ 3½
Pearls ..... 4@ 4½
ALE—℔ bbl.
XX Ale..... — @7,00
Common do. — @6,00
AXES—℔ dozen.
Holmes'.... —@12,00
Mann's.....13,00@14,00
ANCHORS—℔ lb.
Juniata ..... 7 @ 8
AXLES—℔ lb.
Axles..... —@10
BATTING—℔ lb.
Superior ..... —@15
Common..... —@10
BUCKETS—machine, by the dozen.
Large size.. — @3,00
Small " .. — @2,50
BEESWAX—℔ lb.
Yellow ..... —@ 26
BLOOMS—℔ ton.
Blooms....50,00 @60,00
CANDLES—℔ lb.
City dipped....— @ 7
Star ..... —@25
Sperm b'at br's. — @33
" inferior... —@33
CASTINGS, Foundry, ℔ lb, net.
Mill work & machinery generally made to order..... — @ 3
Bevel'd gear'g do.— @ 3½
Light m'chin'ydo.— @ 4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do.... — @ 3
Cranks & gudgeons under 10 in.... — @ 3
over 10 in.... — @ 3
[10 ℔ ct. off the following articles for cash.]
Grate Bars..... — @ 3
Hol'w ware as'ted— @ 3½
Dog Irons..... — @ 3½
Sad " ..... — @ 6
Tailors & Hatters' Irons..... — @ 6
Wagon boxes.... — @ 3½
Dearborn " ℔ set.— @62½
Counter we'hts " — @62½
Tea ket'ls, doz.... @ 9,00
Waffle Irons.....@12,00
Grates, 24 in. plain straight bar.....@ 2,50
24 in. bow fr'nt....@ 2,50
(add or diminish 12½c. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)
COTTON YARNS—Short reel, ℔ lb.
No. 5 to 10....18 @19
" 11 " 13....— @20
" 14 ..... @21
Increasing 1c. ℔ lb. to No. 24.
Long reel, ℔ dozen.
No. 500..... @10
" 600..... @ 9
" 700..... @ 8
" 800,900,1000— @ 7
Coverlet Yarn, lb — @25
Carpet Chain... @22
Cotton Twine... @26
Candle wick.... @19
COFFEE—℔ lb.
Java, old white.. — @13
St. Domingo.... 6@ 7½
Laguayra ..... 8 @ 9
Rio..... 7@ 8½
Havana ..... 7½@ 8
COPPER—℔ lb.
Braziers'..... — @30
Sheathing..... — @30
Bolt..... — @35
Old..... 16 @18
CORDAGE BY COIL—℔ lb. [10 ℔ ct. off these prices for cash]
Manilla..... — @12½
White rope..... — @12
" " tar'd.... — @10
Pack'g yarn fine.— @10
" " com.. — @ 9
Ex. l'g hemp bed cords, doz. — @2,75
Long do.... — @2,00
Com. do.... — @1,50
Hemp plough lines..... — @ 75
10 y'd h'mp b'd cords... — @4,00
10 y'd manilla bed cords. — @3,50
30 do. do .. — @2,63
20 " " .. — @1,75
Manilla pl'ugh lines..... — @1,00
DOMESTICS—℔ yd.
Brown Cottons—
37 Thistle, Nash'a, Appleton, &c. 9 a 9½
37 Laurel and Brunswick..... a 9½
Pittsburgh .... a 8½
37 Light..... a 6⅝
3-4 " 5½a 6
Waltham fine, —a 9½
33 Bleached.... 8 a 9½
4-4 do. Long cloths.....10 a13
Tickings—
33 Saco a10½
Rochester ... a14½
4-4 West Branch, Somerset, &c.13 a19
Drills—
Brown Boot and Suffolk 9½ a10
Bleached do 10½a11
Prints—
Common ..... —a 9½
Good style Madder colors.... 8 a14
Merrim'ck & Fall River Blue....11 a11½
DRUGS—By Package.
Aloes .....15 @17
Alum..... 4 @ 4½
Asafœtida .....25 @26
Arrow Root.... 8 @10
Aquafortis .....10 @11
Borax, refined..22 @25
Balsam, Peru.2,00@2,25
" Copavia....35 @37½
Brimstone ..... 4½@ 5
Camphor, refined .....1,25@1,30
Chloride of lime by Cask..... 8 @ 9
Cochineal ....1,50@1,62
Cream Tartar...21 @22
Copperas ..... 2 @ 2½
Glue .....12 @13
Galls .....20 @25
Gum Arabic....31 @37
" Copal.....— @50
" Tragacinth 31 @37½
" Shellac ...16 @18
" Mastic..1,20@1,25
Ipecac.....75 @87
Jalop, powd'rd..80 @88
Litharge ..... 5½@ 6½
Liquorice Root. 7 @ 8
" Ball..19 @22
Lac Dye.....25 @28
Magnesia, Carb.31 @37
Manna, Flake..62 @75
Madder, Umbro.22 @25
" Com'n.16 @20
Myrrh, Turkey.20 @60
Oil, Vitriol..... 4½@ 5
" Castor, ...1,15@1,25
" Cassia.....3,25@3,75
" Cloves.....2,75@3 00
" Lemon.....2,25@3,00
" Peppermint.4,75@5,00
Opium, Turk'y.3,50@4,00
Quinne .....2,75@3,00
Rhubard, root'd..68 @75
Sal Ammoniac..20 @25
Saleratus, ref'd. 5½@ 6½
Sal Soda..... 5 @ 6
Senna .....18 @20
Tartaric Acid..50 @55
Vitriol, Blue....11 @12
DYE WOOD—℔ lb.
Camwood.....6½@ 7
Fustic ..... 2½@ 3
Logwood, chip'd 2½@ 3
ELIPTIC SPRINGS—℔ lb.
Polished.....— @12½
FEED—℔ bushel.
Bran ..... 7 @ 8
Shorts .....25 @33
FLOUR—℔ bbl. Sup'ne Monongahela. 3,62@3,70
Lower Virginia & Ohio .....3,65@3,72
Wagon .....3,65@3,72
Rye .....2,20@2,25
Buckwheat.... —@3,25
do hull'd h'f bls 1,75@2,00
FEATHERS—℔ lb.
Kentucky .....24 @25
Ohio & Penn'a..26 @27
FISH—℔ bbl.
Mackerel,—
No. 1..... —@13,00
" 1 hf bls —@ 7,00
" 2.....11,00@11,50
" 2 hf bls —@ 6,00
" 3..... 3,00@ 9,00
" 1 kitts. —@ 2,50
Herring, No 1 —@ 6,00
" " 2 —@ —
Salmon, No 1 —@18,00
" " 2 —@17,00
Cod, ℔ lb..... 4½@ 5
Shad.....850@9,00
FRUIT.
Almonds, shelled .. —a—
" so t .. " 20 a22
" hard .. " .... —a11
Currants, Zante . —a1
Filberts ..... —a 9
Figs, Turkey....16 a18
" Malaga.... —a12
Raisins, Muscat. —a—
" Bunch.2,31 a2,36
" Bloom. — a2,12
Cranberries, bush.. a —
Lemons, Sicily, box.....3,00 a3,50
Oranges do.. — a3,50
Dried Peaches, bushel..... — a1,37½
do. Apples... 56 a 62
Green " bbl.. 87½a1,25
GLASS.
Black Bottles.
Quart, ℔ gross....@9,00
Pint " ....@7,00
Maderia wine, 5 & 6 to gall.....@9,00
Claret, ℔ gross....@9,00
Window Glass—℔ box—City brands.
8 by 10.....2,75@ 3,00
10 by 12.....3,75@ 4,00
12 by 18.....8,00@ 9,00
Patent do., 10 by 14 to 16by 22 12,00@15,00
Country brands.
8 by 10.....1,87@ 2,00
10 by 12.....2,37@ 3,00
GUNPOWDER—℔ keg.
FFFG.....5,50 a6,00
Eagle, 6½ lbs.. — a3,00
do. dozen 1 lb. canisters. — a7,00
FFFG do.... — a4,00
Eagledo papers — a6,00
Rock powder.3,50 a4,00
GRAIN—℔ bushel.
Wheat.....73 a75
Rye 33 a35
Oats.....22 a23
Corn 30 a40
Barley.....56 a62½
GINSENG—℔ lb.
Ginseng .....24@ 26
HAY—℔ ton, of 2000 lbs.
Timothy.....6,50 a7,50
Clover ..... — a—
Straw, 100bdls 3,00 a3,25
HIDES—℔ lb.
Missouri..... 9 a12
Spanish.....15½a17½
do. salted.....10 a13
do. kips ℔ skin 1,25 a1,62
Green ..... — a 3½
HEMP—℔ ton.
Kentucky, dew rotted ..... —a90,00
Missouri do.. —a90,00
HOPS—℔ lb.
First sort, '43... — a—
INDIGO—by Package.
Bengal, lb....1,75 a1 87
Spanish Float.1,37 a1,45
Manilla.....1,20 a1,25
IRON, Juniata, ℔ lb.—[The following are from the Card, and are for the usual four months time. Discount for cash 5 ℔ ct. The extremes given comprehend all intermediate sizes and prices.
FLAT BAR.
1½ in. to 4½ by ¼ to 1 in.....—a—
5/16 by 3/4 in ..... —a—
2½ to 4½ by ¼ in.....—a—
4½ to 2 by 3/4 in...—a—
1 to 1¼ by ¼ to 1-16.—a—
All under.....—a—
ROUND & SQUARE IRON.
1 to 1¾ (from bloom)—a—
1⅞ to 2½ (Piled)....—a—
2⅜ to 3½ " .....—a—
⅜ to ¼.....—a—
3-16.....—a—
HOOP IRON.
2½ to 4 in. wide.....—
2 to 1½.....—a—
All under.....—a—
SHEET IRON.
Nos 22 to 26, wi. ga.—a—
" 16 " 20 " ..—a—
" 13 " 17 " ..—a—
BOILER IRON.
¼ and 3-16 in .....—a—
⅜.....—a—
Nail Rods.....—a—
Deck & Spike rods..—a—
Plough Slabs.....—a—
" wings .....—a—
Boiler Rivets.....—a—
LEAD—℔ lb.
Missouri Pig.....— a 3½
Bar .....— a 4
LEATHER—℔ lb.
Sole Baltimore..20 a22
" NewYork..18 a20
" damaged ..15 a17
" slaughter ..20 a24
Skirting 23 a25
Harness, black...20 a23
Bridle, black, ℔ doz. sides..30,00a36,00
Russet do....36,00a42,00
Upper, finishd.24,00a30,00
Kips, "..24,00a36,00
Calf skin, "..15,00a26,00
Lace leather.18,00a —
N. Eng. Seating No. 1 ℔ doz 45,00a —
" 2 " ..35,00a —
" 3 " ..25,00a —
Sheep Skins..... 2 a 5
LUMBER—From Pile.
Pine, clear, inch, 1000 ft... —a17,00
" com. " .. —a 7,00
" clear 1½" .. —a25,00
" com. 1¼ " .. —a11,50
" clear 2 " .. —a34,00
" com. 2 " .. —a15,00
" flooring clear 1 in. do.... —a28,00
" com.... —a15,00
Oak do. do... —a25,00
Pine Shingles ℔ 1000..... —a1,75
Laths sawd.100 —a1,50
MALEABLE IRON,—℔ lb.
Maleable Iron.. — @15
MOLASSES—℔ gallon.
Sugarhouse, Bost. — @45
" N. Orleans. — @40
New Orleans....31 @32
Country .....— a—
NAVAL STORES.
Rosin ℔ bl... — a3,00
Pitch " .. — a4,50
Tar, Alle'ny.. — a—
" N. Car'na.. — a4,00
Turpentine, gal..50 @55
Varnish, Copal..1,75a2,00
NAILS, BRADS, AND SPIKES. ℔ lb. [The following are from the Card, and are for the usual four months time. Discount for cash, 5 ℔ cent.
10d, 2d, 16d, & 20d, nail and brads.....a—
8d & 9d do.....a—
6d & 7d do.....a—
5d nails.....a—
4d " .....a—
3d " .....a—
2d " .....a—
3, 3¼, 4 & 4½ in. spikes..a—
5 5½ & 6 " ..a—
3, 3¼ & 4 in wrought" ..a—
4½ & 5 " " " ..a—
⅞ & 6 " " " ..a—
6½, 7 & 8 " " " ..a—
OAKUM—℔ lb.
Pittsburgh .....@ 8
OILS—℔ gallon.
Linseed ..... 75 a 80
Lard, City... 56 a 62½
Olive a5,50
Sperm, bleach. 1,10a1,15
" unbleach'd .1,05a1,10
" Fall 95a1,00
Whale .....70 a 75
Tann'rs ℔ bl. 18,00a24,00
PAINTS—℔ lb.
Prus. Blue.....1,00a1,25
Lampblack.....6½a 7
Span. Whiting....1¼ a 2
Chrome Green...50 a55
" Yellow No 1 33 a35
" " No. 2.....25 a28
Bruns'ck Green. 15 a20
White Lead, dry..6¾a 7
" in oil, pure, k'g 1 6¾a7,50
" " No. 1....1,50a1,60
Red Lead.....7 a 8
Yellow Ochre....2½a 3
Ven. Red.....4½a 5
Verdigris 34 a38
PIG METAL—℔ ton.
Allegheny, very hard....27,50a28,00
" middling 28,00a29,00
" soft 29,00a30,00
Hanging Rock, hot blast.29,00a31,00
" cold " ..29,00a30,00
Ten'ee best .....a ....
" inferior.....a ....
PLASTER PARIS,—℔ ton.
Plaster Paris. 18,00a20,00
PROVISIONS.
Bacon Hams.....— a 5½
" Shoulders....a 3½
" Sides.....a 4½
Hog round, city cured..... —a 4½
" country cured....a 4
Lard No. 1, kegs 5¼ a 5⅝
" " 2, " ....a 5
" " 1, bbls.. 5½a 5⅝
Butter, No. 1, keg 5 a 5½
" " 1, roll 8 a 9½
Cheese, Western Reserve 4½a 5
" Goshen.....a....
" Pine Apple .....a....
Crackers, Pittsb.
Water, ℔ bbl....a3,50
Do. Butter " a4,25
POTATOES—℔ bushel.
Mercer.....37½a44
Nesh annocks 20 a25
RAGS—℔ lb.
Country mixed.....a 2½
" good white.... 3½a3⅝
RICE—℔ lb.
Rice 3a3½
SALT—℔ bbl.
No 1 afloat....31 a 32
" 1 in store a 37½
" 2 afloat ....69 a 70
Table doz box 1.50 a2,00
SEEDS—℔ bushel.
Clover..... —a5,00
Timothy 1,31a1,37
Flaxseed.....90 a1,00
SPICES—℔ lb.
Cloves a35
Cassia in Mats.....a26
Ginger a10
Nutmegs.....a1,25
Pepper a12½
Alspice.....a—
SNAKEROOT—℔ lb.
Virginia ..... —a—
Seneca 25 a28
SOAP—℔ lb.
Pitts'gh yellow.....a 5
Cincinnati " .....a 5
Chillicothe" .....a 5
Pitts'gh brown.....a 4½
Cincinnati " .....a 4½
Chillicothe" .....a 4
Castile .....a....
Starch—℔ lb.
Pitts'gh No. 1.....a 6½
Cincinnati " 1.....a 7
STEEL: Foreign, ℔ lb. [Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months.]
Cast & shear....17½a18½
do. single.....16 a17
Best German.....a12½
" Eagle.....a10½
" Hoop I.....a14½
Pittsburgh Manufacture ½ " a28
Cast Steel.....a16
Shear single.....a....
" double .....a....
" treble .....a....
German Steel.....a10
English blister.....a12½
American " .....a 5½
Spring.....5¾a 6½
SPIRITS—℔ gallon.
Brandy, Bordx 1.50 a2,00
" Rochelle..1,75 a2,25
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof.....a1,50
" N. O.....a1,00
" N. E. 1st p'f....40 a 50
Gin, Holl'nd ..1,40 at 1,50
SPELTER—℔ lb.
Spelter a10
SHOVELS & SPADES ℔ doz. [10 ℔ ct. off these rates for cash—all the shovels & spades are till-hammered.]
Pennsylvania steel spade'....a 9,00
" " a10,00
" " 7,50a 8,00
Coal no 1 & 2.....a10,00
Collier " .....a 6,00
Socket " ..4,50a 5,00
Grain " a10,00
SPADES.
No. 1 " .....a 9,50
" 2 " .....a 9,00
" 2 com'n.....a 7,00
" 1 steel.....a 9,00
" 2 & 3 " a10,00
MANURE FORKS.
4 prong bright....a10,00
3 " " .....a 9,00
4 " black.....a 9,00
3 " " .....a 8,00
2 " hay, bright ...a 6,00
2 " " black....a 5,00
Hoes .....a 4,00
Clay Picks.....a10 00
Mattocks a12,00
Frows .....a 6,00
Sprout'g hoes....a 8,00
SUGAR.
N. O. prime hhd..7 a 7½
" fair " ....a 6¾
Havana, white, lb...a11
Brazil " " a10½
Loaf, No. 1 " a14½
" 2 " a13
" 3 " a12
Pulv'ized, Phila....a14
TEAS—℔ lb.
Imperial.....50 a75
Gunpowder 45 a70
Y. Hyson.....40 a30
Pouchong.....51 a75
TINPLATE.
½ X ℔ box a9,50
TALLOW—℔ lb
Rendered.....a 5½
Rough .....a 4
Soap Grease 3¾a4½
TOBACCO—℔ lb. [10 ℔ cent off for cash fo manufact'd Tobacco.]
Segar Leaf..... 3 a 4
Manufact'rs do.. 2 a 4
Ladies' Twist.....a 9
Plug in kegs .....a 7
" in boxes.....a14
6 twist .....a 5½
Cavendish .....a 4½
12s Lump in box13 a14
5s " " a14
16s " " a14
Scotch Snuff....— a16
Rappee " a16
Cut & Dry ℔ lb pap...a25
VICES—℔ lb.
Solid Boxes.....@15½
WINES—℔ gallon.
L. P. Madeira..2,00a3,00
L. P. Teneriffe.1,00 a1,50
Lisbon.....75 a1,50
Dry Malaga....65 a 70
Sweet " ....62½ a 65
Marseilles .....70 a 65
Port.....1,00a2,00
Calabria.....65 a 75
Claret, box...3,50 a5,00
WOOL—℔ lb.
Full blood.....a35
" a31
" a28
¾ & com'n.....a25
Pulled.....25 a26
ZINC—℔ lb.
Sheet.....11 @12½

Summary and Review of the Pittsburgh Markets, for the week ending

Wednesday Evening, April 17.

GAZETTE & ADVERTISER OFFICE,

REMARKS —There has been a large amount of business transacted during the past week throughout the city, not attended with any extraordinary bustle, but a quiet and accelerated movement of trade. It was remarked to us by a leading house that they had done more business this season thus far, than in any one of the six or seven years past—we presume the same may be said of the city generally, that trade is in a sound, active condition, and additional improvement certain. We notice no particularly new feature in the state of the market.

THE RIVERS AND WEATHER.—We have 5½ feet water in the channel and falling slowly; but as the weather is lowering and gloomy, rain and a rise may be expected.

ASHES.—The dull and heavy state of the market which we remarked last week has continued without the least improvement in prices. Pots in particular are totally inactive in first hands for cash. We notice no decline in price, but remark that that they will not command cash from first hands to the trade. We note a sale from store of 12,000 lbs Pots at 3½c to go out of the market; and 10,000 lbs at 3½c cash.

BUTTER.—The demand for fresh Roll continues very active, with short supplies from the country.—So long as print butter continues so high in the city markets, Roll butter will be in request for the city. Keg is not so much inquired for.

BLOOMS—This has been a week without a single operation in blooms that we have heard. The receipts of Juniata by canal are heavy but not offered in the market. Inferior lots of Allegheny have been *offered* at $55.

BROOMS.—Good merchantable brooms we quote at $1 a 1,06¼ from first hands and note sales of 64 doz and 100 doz at the latter figure. Buyers have been shipping out of the market.

BEANS—We notice

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER LXXXV.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

HARRISBURGH, April 10, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—The Senate have negatived the bill which passed the House a few days since, compelling the Tide-Water Canal Co. to receive one-tenth of their notes for tolls; and in case of refusal, to authorize the Canal Commissioners to close the outlet lock at Columbia. The remaining portion of the Senate session was spent in discussing the general appropriation bill. It has been amended in committee of the whole in the Senate, and although it will pass that body in *some form*, yet it will be materially altered, (I am told,) and require further consideration on the part of the House. This will necessarily prolong the session; and although the Legislature *may* be ready to adjourn by the 25th. Still I should not feel disposed to grumble if the present state of their business kept them till the 1st of May.

In the *House*, the bill, licensing oyster cellars in Philadelphia, which had been *slain once*, by a majority of *two*; and *reconsidered*, came up on third reading, and was *killed again*, by a majority of 30!! Rather think the *Oysters and Brandy* stock is on the decline in the Philadelphia market by this time.

The act to reduce the State debt came up again on second reading, question pending on the adoption of the 4th section. Mr Macmanus moved to amend the section by providing that the State bonds or certificates of loan should only be received in payment of stocks of the Company for such sums as they bore in the stock market at the time they were purchased by the holders, (provided the same was not above par,) with six per cent interest from the time of their purchase until they became transferred to the Commonwealth, in the purchase of said Company stock. This amendment was ably, and with great earnestness and eloquence, advocated by Messrs. Macmanus, Brackenridge, McFadden, Snowden, Roumfort and Kugler, and opposed with equal ability and zeal, by Messrs. Cooper, Herr, Hinchman, Brady, Dunlap, Toland and Smith of Lancaster. The amendment was lost, yeas 36, nays 57. The 6th section being under consideration, Roumfort moved to amend by providing that no stockholder shall be permitted to vote by proxy. Amendment lost, yeas 37, nays 56. The remaining sections, as far as the 13th, were passed, when Roumfort moved to amend the same by providing that the said Company should pay the State $800,000 for the personal property belonging to the main line before they took possession of the same. This amendment was lost, yeas 39, nays 54.

The 14th section was amended so as to provide for the passage of section boats over Railroads, and the House adjourned upon a motion made to amend the section, so as to authorize the Company to become *transporters* on their own works, a proposition which the *Committee of the Whole refused* to incorporate in the bill. None can tell when all our legislation will end. The crisis is near. A few days will settle all.

The Whigs held a glorification jubilee meeting at the Court House last evening, to congratulate one another on the recent Whig victories. The meeting was fully attended, and sundry sage discourses were delivered to the edification of all who could understand.

NUMBER LXXXVI.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

HARRISBURGH, April 11, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—In my letter which stated that a bill had passed for the erection of a poor house in the County of Allegheny, I should have said "*City*" instead of "County." A bill has been reported in the Senate to day to incorporate a Cemetery Company in Allegheny County.

The Senate have also negatived the bill for the recharter of the Carlisle Bank. The balance of the session in that body has been spent in discussing the General Appropriation bill. They get along slowly—and have adopted such amendments to it as will most likely create considerable discussion when it comes back to the House.

The House has been occupied during the day in discussing Mr. Cooper's bill to reduce the State Debt. It came up pending the amendment to the 14th section, which provides that the Company may be *transporters*, as well as *carriers* of merchandise on the public works. The amendment was negatived, Yeas 28, Nays 48. Mr Roumfort moved further to amend the section by inserting a provision that the Company shall at all times keep a sufficient number of trucks for the transportation of all the section boats used on the rail roads, and that any individual shall have liberty to place trucks on said railroads for his or their individual use. The first division of the amendment was agreed to, and the second was lost, Yeas 30, Nays 48.

The 15th and 16th sections passed, end the 17th being under consideration, it was amended so as to compel the company to keep in repair all the bridges over the canals which the state is now under obligation to keep in repair, and being thus amended passed. The 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th sections were passed without opposition. The 26th section being under consideration, Mr. McManus offered an amendment which provides that at the annual election in October, the question whether the public works shall be sold according to the provisions of the act, shall be submitted to the people at the ballot boxes for them to decide by vote. On this amendment, a lengthy and very able debate arose. The discussion evinced more feeling, talent and ability than any that has preceded it during the session. Mr. McManus, Butler, Roumfort, and Snowden, (Speaker) urged its adoption, and Mr. Cooper, McEwen, and Brady, opposed it.

General Roumfort was cut off in the midst of an elaborate speech, by the hour of adjournment. It will be resumed again to-morrow. It was the last kick given to the bill, by its opponents to defeat it, and seemed to make some impression upon the house. However, I think it will pass coupled with the tax bill, (as it is,) but I see no prospect of the adjournment of the Legislature yet awhile. Our weather is beautiful—warm, yea *hot*—summer like. White pants and summer hats are getting into fashion fast. Z.

☞The following article we had prepared for our paper on Saturday; but learning that those editors convicted of libel were to be sentenced on that day, we deferred their publication, that it might not be said we had exerted any influence in enhancing the punishment of those convicted. We write for future cases, and not with any desire to increase the punishment of those who have already been tried.—We have since been informed the sentences have been put off to some future day, in hopes that the offenders may repent and acknowledge their fault. We hope this leniency may produce such salutary effect. We do not deem it our duty, however, to defer our opinion any longer on account of this postponement. It is a matter which concerns the whole community, and it is high time a stop was put to the reckless career of some portions of our city press.

The Judiciary and the Press.

The course pursued by certain portions of the press of this city, and in different parts of the country, towards the Judiciary, cannot be too severely reprehended. Every upstart who can procure a press and type takes upon himself to utter his opinions on the most important subjects, and not content with that, enters into the sacred presincts of the pulpit, and of our Courts of justice, and attacks those in the vilest manner, who stand between man and his maker, or sit as judges between man and man.—The press is a public blessing when conducted in subordination to the laws of the land, and in accordance with those great principles of morality and religion based on Divine Revelation, and sanctioned by the wise and good in all ages. We are not opposed to Reform, but we desire to subject it to the severest scrutiny, and look to find in a Reformer that intellect and learning and lofty character, and great experience, which shows him fitted by Heaven to accomplish some noble object.

The scandalous remarks which have lately been made by two Pittsburgh papers, in reference to Judges GREER and PATTON, deserve not only the severe condemnation of the community, but the utmost punishment the laws can inflict. Every citizen has a deep interest in the character of our Courts of justice, and that man loves not his country who would see them degraded with impunity. It will not do to say that the persons and papers making these attacks are too contemptible for notice. We admit they are contemptible, but they are not beyond the reach of justice. No one would think of permitting a thief or a murderer to escape justice because he was contemptible; neither should a ruffianly slanderer, at the head of a press, however contemptible, go unwhipt of justice. Let us see whether the law or a degraded press is the most powful. If a venial press is to conquer, let us know it. If the Judiciary is to be defended against its attacks let us know it.

We have no acquaintance with either of the judges mentioned, and have never spent five minutes in Judge PATTON's Court in our life. In the District Court we have spent more time and have always admired the gentlemanly courtesy, amenity of manners, and strict impartiality of Judge GRIER. In this we believe we speak the sentiments of the community, and we sincerely hope that the Judges of our Courts will efficiently protect their high offices from insult from whatever quarter. It is not merely a personal question, affecting the character of the Judges, as men; it is their *office* which is degraded by these attacks, and if such assaults go unpunished the defences of liberty and justice will be weakened. Let the Judges in this matter, do their duty faithfully, and the community will thank them for it.

In making these remarks we are not to be understood as meaning that the *official* conduct of Judges is not a proper subject of newspaper comment. It is strictly so, but in a very guarded sense. If a Judge is manifestly incompetent, or if his decisions are clearly partial, or contrary to law, public opinion through the press may express its dissent, and firmly demand amendment. But in every case such comment should be accompanied by proof, and a clear understanding of all the law and facts in the case, and the comments made in respectful language. This is a very different matter from such comments as we have had in this city, by reckless, unprincipled men, whose object is to gratify private pique, and whose darling desire it is to see all the defences of justice, religion and social and domestic happiness prostrated in the dust.

We may say here, also, that we do not hold to the doctrine that private remarks concerning an editor or his paper are a proper subject of comment or reply in his paper. The editor has the same chance of defence in private that another has for attack, and with that he should be content. If a Judge on the bench, or a speaker on the stand, goes out of his way to attack an editor, he may then justly use his columns for reply, but not for private remarks. Were editors to use the powerful engine in their hands to gratify every private pique, or punish every man who chose to use his liberty in expressing his opinions of their course, the press would become a curse instead of a blessing. It would be instituting a tyranny worse than the despotism of Russia. This is not the liberty of the press. It is its shameful abuse.

An editor's position is one of great responsibility and vast power, and he has no more right to use this position to the injury of community and his fellow-citizens, than he has to interfere with their rights and privileges in any other way. We love an independent, honest, fearless press. We consider it the bulwark and safety of our glorious religious and civil institutions. But then it must always be kept under proper restrictions. An independent press is not a licentious one, any more than a frank, manly, independant man is a licentious, profane debauchee. It is because we love an independent press, that we wish to see its generally good character maintained, its opinions respected, and its power acknowledged. We do not wish to see it become a disgrace, a hissing and a by-word in the estimation of all the good and wise in the country.

☞We are indebted to Hon. CORNELIUS DARRAGH, for important public documents.

NEW YORK CITY ELECTION.

The New York American of Wednesday afternoon says that the New York city election on Tuesday resulted as was generally expected, and, we may add, desired, in the success of JAMES HARPER, by a plurality of near 4000, and by a majority of some hundreds over all.

The tickets for Common Council were canvassed last night, but the aggregates were not footed up; we cant say, therefore, who are the persons chosen in the Wards, although if the voting on these tickets be at all like that on the Mayor's ticket, the Native Americans have a large majority in both Boards.

A heavy responsibility now rests upon the newly elected City Magistrate and Legislature. That much is needed and much expected in the way of *Reform*, is evinced by the overwhelming vote for Mr. Harper; for a sense of misgovernment and of gross abuse and corruption in the management of the city's affairs, operated not less efficiently than *nativeism* itself, in bringing about the result.

Mr. Harper is methodical, and, as we are told, a thorough workee—keeping always up to his own business and requiring others to keep up to theirs.

The new authorities do not take their seats till May.

The election generally was very quiet—although a very numerous vote was polled.

The votes for Mayor stood thus:

Harper,	24,617
Franklin,	5,697
Coddington,	20,667

The Common Council is thus formed:

12 Natives and 5 Locos in the Board of Aldermen, and 11 Natives and 6 Locos in the Board of Assistants.

THE WHIGS OF ALBANY AGAIN VICTORIOUS. The Charter election in the city of Albany has resulted in the success of the Whig candidate for Mayor, Friend Humphrey, by a majority of 630—the largest ever obtained. Last year Mr. Humphrey's majority was 216. Whig gain four hundred and fourteen. The Whigs have also carried a majority of the Common Council; and 7 of 10 Supervisors.

CONNECTICUT.—Of the Members of the House to be chosen on the second trial, the Whigs have carried 7.

The Locos have carried 5.

This makes the aggregate 104, to 83 Locos—21 majority, or 30 in Joint Ballot.

IMPORTANT NOMINATION.—On Thursday last the President nominated CHARLES FERRIS Collector of the port of New York, in place of EDWARD CURTIS, whom it is proposed to remove.

THE THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

POLLOCK, the Whig candidate, is elected by a majority of 956 votes. In Union he has 797, (official,) in Northumberland 5, (official,) and in Lycoming 154, (official. In Clinton, Snyder has a reported majority of 50. In olden time, the political proportion of these counties used always to be reversed, namely, 1 Whig to 3 Locos. Some idea of the vast change which has taken place, may be estimated by the fact, that no longer ago than the year 1838, David R. Porter had over 2000 majority in the district! Even when we carried the State for Harrison, it gave Van Buren 619 majority.

The Harrisburgh Telegraph says the increased majority of Pollock over that given to Frick, is easily accounted for, by the indignation and alarm of the people at the attempt made by the Locofoco Congress to destroy the Whig Tariff of 1842. It is not to be doubted that the district will give our candidates for President and Governor, as we have a greater majority than it has now cast for Pollock.

A thousand cheers for the indomitable Whigs of the 13th district. They have covered themselves with glory!

☞By a letter in the New York Republic, written by Mr WIKOFF, formerly traveling companion of FANNY ELSSLER, we are let into some of the "Black-Mail" operations of that notorious rascal JAMES GORDEN BENNETT.—The letter was drawn out by an attack by BENNETT on WIKOFF and details how ELSSLER under the blackguarding of B. was induced to attempt to bribe him to silence. The first present was a gold braclet worth $100 to Mrs. BENNETT; the second a service of silver ware, which was ordered by Mlle. ELSSLER for this special purpose, and cost $500, and a case of jewels of the like value; the third was two splendid dresses; the fourth, a number of articles of value not given numerated; the fifth, a gold pencil case to BENNETT himself. All these were bostowed solely with the hope that he would let her alone, but the scoundrel after receiving them continued his assaults with little abatement and as much malevolence as ever.

The Herald published by BENNETT is conspicuously advertised for sale in this city by a pretended moralist.

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

MR. WHITE:—The Post and Aurora, each assail Gen. Markle this morning, with articles so precisely similar in matter and language, as to show there has been a caucus among them to fix the grounds on which they are so opposed to his election. Both admit him to be honest, neither attack his principles, but both abuse him personally and treat him as incompetent. We understand these gentlemen. In order to be competent in their estimation, a candidate must be qualified like the candidate for admission to a Magdalen asylum, by turning out and becoming prostitute. He is, says the Post, not able to attend to his own little business properly. This is a sore hit. He made money by his industry rapidly, but he lost it by endorsing for his friends. He claimed three hundred dollars on his contract to transport his troops to head quarters, but instead of pocketing it *a la mode* Locofoco, he divided it among his soldiers.

If like Andrews, the locofoco clerk of the House of Representatives, or Swartwout, or Price, he had stolen a few millions of the public money—if he had swindled the State, like the Locofoco printers at Harrisburgh. If like Muhlenberg he had got some forty thousand dollars as Minister to Austria, and fifteen or twenty thousand dollars as member of Congress, and selfishly pocketed and gloated over it, he would have been qualified. But he is a mere farmer. Never was a foreign Minister—and is so silly as to give his money to his fellow soldiers—his substance to his poor neighbors—and is too kind to his friends. Give the editors a David R. Porter, who can talk Kickapoo—who can remorsely thrust his arm to the shoulders into the public treasury—who suffers, under his eyes, his brother locofocos to buy with public money jewelry, razors, straps, soap, boxes, hair brushes and tooth brushes, and all such things as their brother dandies most do need, and this shows him a man of mettle, and duly qualified to dispense among his followers, "the spoils of victory." Mark! ye public plunderers, who have, like the plagues inflicted on the Egyptians, crawled into the kitchens and meal tubs of your confiding countrymen—the days of your cant and tyranny are numbered. The people are tired of your perfidy and will "stand from under."—There are things for which the earth is disgusted and others which it cannot bear. The plundered and cheated people demand an honest man.

I have now before me the address of the Convention which nominated Mr. Muhlenberg. And mark the grounds on which he is recommended. He voted for Gen. Jackson—was an unwavering Democrat, except when he split the party in 1835. Was minister to Austria—voted against the Maysville road bill—for the Bank veto, and a half dozen other Locofoco projects—the gold bill, &c.—took part in a meeting for celebrating the victory of New Orleans, and *so endeth the chapter of his qualifications*. Did he ever make a speech? Did he ever bring forward a public measure for the benefit or even the injury of his country? No, neither. He has been in office since 1828. Only voted aye and no when called on, pocketed his immense salaries, added them to his fortune of half a million, and these are his qualifications for Governor. Now, I aver that in all the practical business of life, he is the inferior of Joseph Markle. If when *he* shall have held office for fifteen years, he has given no proof of talents but silent votes and the niggardly virtues of parsimony and avarice, except when it is necessary to buy up "knaves" and "purchaseable wretches," we will confess his incompetency. Neither dishonesty nor wealth constitute qualifications for office.

"A GENTLEMAN OF THE WAR CLUB."

Pittsburgh, April 13.

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

Condensed from the Baltimore American.

WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1844.

The proceedings of Congress were of considerable interest to-day.

In the *Senate*, memorials were presented this morning in behalf of the Tariff as it is, and particularly in opposition to the Tariff Bill from the Committee of Ways and Means. They came from Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Virginia, and were presented by Messrs. EVANS, BATES, MILLER, BUCHANAN, ARCHER, PEARCE, and CRITTENDEN.

Mr. Archer asked for the reading of a memorial, which he said was from a large number of the citizens of Richmond, Va. It was not customary to present memorials from this section of the country for the Tariff. The memorialists say it would be folly to shut their eyes to the evidences arising from the benefits of the Tariff of 1842, and worse than madness to strike it down at the very moment of its greatest benefits.

Mr. Crittenden of Ky., in presenting his memorial gave notice that he would express it, as the firm conviction of his mind, that *no change in any form would take place in the present Tariff*. He believed most implicitly that the Senate would consent to no change, and thought the country ought to be put at rest upon the subject.

The orders of the day were then called up, when Mr. Colquitt of Georgia made a long reply to Mr. Berrien, his colleague, (who was not present,) much of which was personal and disrespectful, reflecting upon his consistency and his honor. Once Mr. Colquitt was called to order by the Chair for reflecting upon the motives of his colleague.

The Senate adjourned at an early hour.

In the *House*, Mr. Brown of Ia. asked permission to address the House for a few moments in an explanation personal to himself.—The Rules of the House were suspended, and Mr. Brown went on to give in some detail the occurrences in the House upon the 25th of March. Mr. Brown had put words into Mr. Clay's mouth, as was thought then, by charging him with sentiments which he did not profess in regard to protection and the principal of protection. Mr. Brown, after stating at length the occurrences in the House, quoted largely from Mr White's speech in reply to Mr. Brown, denying that Mr. Clay had ever made the charges alleged against him. The original charge was that Mr. Clay at the Extra Session of 1841 had uttered sentiments hostile to protection. After much searching, said Mr. B, I have found in the proceedings of Jan. 21, 1842, a statement like the one I quoted here on the 25th of March. It was read at the desk by the Clerk and was found to be essentially different.—The extract quoted by Mr. B. originally was that Mr Clay said "there is no necessity for Protection." The real speech said "there is no necessity of *Protection for Protection*." Mr. Brown claimed that he had been misrepresented by the statements which appeared in the newspapers in regard to the Resolution he had offered.

When Mr. Brown had finished the House, by a vote of 128 to 38, granted Mr. White of Kentucky the privilege to reply.

Mr. White thanked the House for the courtesy extended to him, and said that the gentleman from Ia had thought proper not only to vindicate himself, but he had labored by an *ad captandum* address to impeach his veracity. That gentleman had passed sleepless nights in endeavoring to sustain his own ill-grounded charge, and now, without giving him any notice of the fact, he had come not only to impeach him, but to read the unfounded charges he had heretofore made against Mr. Clay. The gentleman only last evening had been able to find any thing approximating to the statements made. He had told him then not to expose himself without comparing the statements, but he had chosen to do so notwithstanding, and this morning he had reiterated his charges. Mr. White said the whole matter now was before the House,—the gentleman's charge and the gentleman's proof, and without taking one word from what he had before said he again pronounced it a forgery. What was a forgery? It was charging a man with uttering sentiments which he had never uttered. The gentleman relying upon the authority of others, had charged Mr. Clay, with saying "There is no necessity for Protection." He had said no such thing. It was a forgery. Mr. Clay had declared "There is no necessity of protection for Protection!" The speech from which this was quoted was from a running debate, and obviously imperfectly reported. It was not revised by Mr. Clay and the gentleman from Ia knew it. Neither this fact, nor the misrepresentation of fect produced any impression upon the gentleman from Ia. Mr. White repeated that the charge was a falsehood and a forgery. Any man who was not warped by prejudice and bound down by party, would see this.

Mr. White remarked that the speech made by Mr. Clay was when a Treasury note bill was under consideration and the public lands the subject of discussion. He was discussing the condition of the revenues, and contending that "revenue alone was to be looked to for the support of Government, and that there was no necessity of Protection for Protection." Mr White referred to Mr. Clay's numerous speeches to show what his views were upon this subject. He was for Revenue with Protection, and for whatever protection was necessary for labor and manufactures.

A good part of two hours had been occupied in this discussion, and the subject ended here.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. Dromgoole of Va. moved to suspend the Rules in order to go into Committee of the Whole upon the Tariff Bill. Objections followed the motion. Mr. Dromgoole called for the yeas and nays upon the motion to suspend. The vote was ayes 85, noes 87. The vote was a test one, and excited great interest. Mr. J. R. Ingersoll moved that the rules of the House be suspended to enable him to offer a Resolution to postpone the consideration of the Tariff bill until the last Tuesday in December. The Speaker said that it would take two-thirds to adopt the resolution. The Rules were then suspended, ayes 147, noes 26. Mr. Dromgoole moved to amend the Resolution by striking out the last Tuesday in December and inserting to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. White, as a point of order, raised the question whether if the amendment prevailed it would not take two thirds to adopt the resolution. The Speaker decided that amended or not it would take two thirds. Mr. Clingman called for the yeas and nays upon the amendment which were ordered. The amendment was lost—ayes 90, noes 92.

Mr. Ingersoll's resolution, making the Tariff bill the special order of the day for the last Tuesday in December next, was then rejected, ayes 83, noes 100. Mr. McKay said he had given notice some days since of his desire to have the Tariff Bill taken up. He had said that he should call it up yesterday, and every day after until it was disposed of. He believed that a majority of the present House were in favor of his bill. He would now propose that the bill be taken up next Monday. The vote was 101 for the motion, and 76 against it, (not two thirds.) Thus ended the efforts for the day upon this subject.

Mr. Hudson made a report from the committee on manufactures upon the subject of the Tariff and manufactures generally—ordered to be printed.

On *Thursday*, the 11th inst, nothing of importance took place in either House. In the *Senate* several petitions in favor of the present tariff were submitted. The Memphis Naval Depot Bill was before that body the most of the day.

The *House* spent the principal part of the day on the Eastern Harbor bill.

Mr. NILES was in his old seat in the Senate chamber, but left before the Senate met. He seems much better than when he came to Washington a few days since, but very far from being a sane man.

The annual election of Church Wardens and Vestrymen of the Episcopal Church took place yesterday, and resulted as usual—with the exception, we believe, of St. Thomas Church where an entirely new ticket, with the exception of one Warden, was chosen; of St. Bartholomew's where also a large infusion of new members was introduced, and in Christ Church where also a complete change was made. In each of these cases the change was adverse to the views of the Bishop.—*N. Y. American, of Wednesday, April 10.*

☞SARGENT S. PRENTISS commenced his speech in Boston in the following humorous manner:—"He felt that though he was not among thieves, he was in one sense among *robbers;* inasmuch as he had been suddenly seized upon by some of those present, and forced forward into his present position before them, with a demand to "*stand* AND DELIVER!" (Applause.) If in emptying his pockets, on this occasion, those who had brought him there should find that they had got their labor for their pains, they had themselves to blame, and not him."

☞A Bostonian writing to a New Yorker, in the N. Y. American, says 2000 buildings are to be erected in that city this year.

LUKE LOOMIS, Agent,

HAS just received from the Presbyterian Board of Publication, an additional supply of the NEW EDITION of the PSALMS AND HYMNS, in all their variety of size, and styles of binding.

Also, on hand, 50 copies of the CONFESSION OF FAITH; together with a few copies of most of the other publications of the Board, including their tracts to No. 35, this No being Dr. Musgrave's Exposition and Vindication of the Divine Decrees.—Also, the series on Popery.

Also, on hand, a few copies of the Presbyterian Almanac, for 1844—and a general assortment of School Books, Blank work, and Stationery, by the dozen and retail, at the Bookstore, No. 89 Wood st., below Diamond alley. ap 15—d1w&wtf

WILLIAM WILLSON,
Attorney at Law,

Office on Grant street, near the new Court House,
Dec. 1.—wly. PITTSBURGH.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

FRESH FROM THE EASTERN CITIES.

REINHART & STRONG are now receiving their spring supplies of GOOD THINGS, and being determined that their establishment shall not be surpassed by any other in this city, either in the variety or excellence of its articles, have given particular attention to the selection of their NEW STOCK with a special view of pleasing their customers and and meriting a continuance of that patronage which has hitherto been so liberally bestowed upon them.

In tendering their grateful acknowledgements for past favors, R. & S. desire to renew the invitation to their friends and the public to give them a call and examine their stock, in which may be found the following articles:

36 chests and half chests Fine Green and Black Teas, consisting of Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Souchong, Pouchong, Orange Pecco and Rose flavored.
12 boxes Loaf Sugar, assorted qualities,
5 hds. Crushed " (a fine article,)
5 " Boston Syrup, (genuine.)
2 " Philad. " (a beautiful article,)
2 " Fine Pulverised Sugar,
25 " Mackerel, assorted,
6 " Salmon, (Halifax,)
10 half bbls. Mackerel,
15 boxes Scotch Herring,
6 " Maccaroni, (Italian,)
4 " Vermicelli, "
10 " Rock Candy, (prime)
16 " Pickles, assorted,
6 " French Olives and Capers,
22 " Goshen Cheese,
20 drums Smyrna Figs,
3 casks Zante Currants,
2 bbls. Rice Flour,
10 baskets Olive Oil, (prime.)
6 boxes Prunes, 50 do. Raisins,
16 " Oranges and Lemons,
6 " Castile Soap,
5 doz. Raspberry Vinegar, (in bottles.)
1 cask French, White Wine Vinegar,
2 bags Canary Seed,
1 " Caraway do.
100 bags Rio Coffee,
10 " prime Old Government Java do.
3 " old Mocha do.
12 " African Ground Nuts,
5 " Cocoa Nuts,
10 " Black Pepper and Alspice,
3 " Fine Liverpool Salt,
8 " " Salina " (for table use,)
23 boxes chewing Tobacco, (small sizes)
15 " Sperm Candles, 4's, 5's and 6's,
5 " Toilet and Fancy Soaps,
5 bbls Alum, 2 bbls Gro. Ginger,
2 " London Mustard, in 5 lb. cans,
6 doz. Fine French Mustard,
1 bbl. cloves, ½ bbl Mace,
100 mats cinnamon ½ bbl. Nutmegs.
Madder, Logwood, Fustic, camwood, &c.

With a great variety of rich meat and fish sauces, catsups, preserves, and bottled fruits, &c.; all of which will be sold low for cash.

REINHART & STRONG,
apr 12—d2t&w1tT 140 Liberty street.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the farm on which he resides, in Buffalo township, Butler county, one mile and a half from the village of Freeport, and the Pennsylvania Canal and Allegheny River. The farm contains about 300 acres, about 100 of which are cleared and under good fence; the whole is well watered and timbered, and capable of being so divided as to leave in each division nearly an equal quantity of timber, and cleared land, with a LARGE NEW FRAME DWELLING HOUSE on one, and a smaller LOG HOUSE on the other.

Any person wishing to purchase can obtain further information by applying at the Gazette office, or to the subscriber on the premises.

apr 16—w3T DANIEL GRANT.

LICENCES.

WHOLESALE Dealers and Retailers of Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Commodities, or Effects of whatsoever kind or nature, (whether foreign or domestic,)

TAKE NOTICE,

That in compliance with an Act of General Assembly, approved the 7th day of April, A. D. 1830, the Associate Judges and Commissioners of Allegheny county, will meet at the Commissioners' Office, in Pittsburgh, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of April, 1844 at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of taking up the returns of the several constables of this county, made to the clerk of the court of Quarter Sessions, at March Term, 1844, and to place each of the merchants that have been so returned, dealing as aforesaid, into that class which may appear to be right and just, as provided for by 10th section of an act entitled "An act to provide revenue to meet the demands on the Treasury and for other purposes," passed the 4th day of May, 1841—when and where each of you may attend, if you think proper, either in person or by agent, and show the amount of your annual sales respectively.

JOHN M. SNOWDEN,
WM. PORTER,
Associate Judges.
JOHN JOHNSTON,
JOHN FORSYTH,
JAMES CUNNINGHAM,
Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, }
Allegheny county, April 12, 1844. } apr 12—d2tw3t

JEFFERSON COLLEGE, Cannonsburg, Pa.

THE winter session in this institution terminated on the 29th of March, after a thorough and extensive examination of all the classes, and the usual performances of the literary societies, in composition, oratory and debate. The number of students during the year upwards of 200; of these, upwards of 160 in the regular college classes. Considerable additions to the philosophical apparatus have been made during the last session; other important improvements are contemplated. The price of boarding in the college commons has been reduced to one dollar twenty five cents per week.—On the college farm one dollar twelve cents. In private families in the town and country it varies from one dollar to two dollars per week. The present faculty are as follows:—M Brown, D D, President; James Ramsey, D D, Professor of Hebrew; William Smith, Professor of Languages; Alexander B Brown, A M, Prof of Belles-lettres and Latin; Henry Snyder, A M, Prof of Mathematics, Saml R Williams, A M, Prof of Physical Science; John Penny, A B, Tutor. Summer session will commence on the first of May. Prospects flattering.

apr 15—w2t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN HAINES, late of Jefferson township, Allegheny county, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate will please present them properly authenticated to J. W. DEHARPERT,
JOHN TAYLOR, Jr.,
West Elizabeth, March 27. Executors.
march 29—w6t.

NAHUM WARD'S

Land Office, near the Court House, Marietta, Ohio.

THE undersigned offers for sale in his own right, free of all incumbrance, and title undisputed; upwards of **40,000** acres of excellent farming land, heavy timbered, and well watered, in tracts to suit purchasers.

In the county of Washington, upwards of **10,000** acres located in several Townships, in tracts of from 40 to 640 acres, none of which is more than 25 miles from Marietta, and some 2,000 acres within 9 miles. On these lands, in this county, are more than 20 farms, in good order and condition, of greater or less extent, many of which are large with good buildings, orchards, &c., and are most desirable Farms.

In the County of Athens, **8,700** acres, on which are many good Farms.

In Meigs county, upwards of **11,000** acres, on which are several farms of from 20 to 40 acres improved, with comfortable cabins.

In Gallia County, upwards of **10,000** acres, on which are many improved Farms, of from 10 to 20 acres, with cabins.

These Lands are well located, and worthy the notice of European Emigrants.

Prices in accordance with the times; payments made easy. NAHUM WARD.

april 9—w6mT

NEW LEATHER STORE,

No. 101 WOOD STREET,
Four doors above Diamond alley, Pittsburgh.

RICHARD BARD,

INTENDS keeping constantly on hand, a full assortment of Baltimore and New York Spanish Sole Leather, Slaughter do., Philadelphia and other Eastern Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Skirting Harness, Bridle, Seatings, Morocoo, Linings, Bindings, Shoe Findings, &c., &c., &c. All of which will be sold at the very lowest prices for Cash.

N. B. The highest prices given for Leather in the rough. March 5, 1844—d&wtf.

LATE ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND

LOGAN & KENNEDY,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c.,

No. 129 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH,

RESPECTFULLY announce to their customers and Western merchants generally; that they are are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., all of which has been purchased for CASH by Mr. Kennedy, on his recent visit to the manufacturing towns of Birmingham and Sheffield, England, and which we will sell at VERY reduced prices, pledging ourselves to meet any fair Eastern competition. Merchants in the habit of visiting the Atlantic cities, are particularly invited to call.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 25.—dtf&w3mos.

WILLIAM E. AUSTIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office in Fourth street, between Wood and Mark
August 11, 1843.—wly.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, ANDREW BOYD, Jr., Administrator of the estate of ROBERT McCONNELL, late of Elizabeth township, has taken out letters on said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of said deceased, will make payment without delay, and all having claims against said estate will present them for settlement. ANDREW BOYD, Jr.

april 9—w6tT*

AN ACROSTIC.

Wake—wake to your interest, my friends, at our call,
In our store we have articles suited to all;
Ladies, Gentlemen, Children, just step in and see,
Let us show you that none can sell cheaper than we;
In our large stock of Shoes we have coarse and we've fine,
And a thousand more articles, all in our line,
Made as firmly and neatly as any can be—
To convince you of this, come walk in and see;
And our friends of the *country* we're happy to please.
Let them call on us then, and we'll fit them with ease;
Boots and SHOES, large or small, we have plenty to show,
Reduced for the cash, to a price that is low,
Every lady that values a neat looking foot,
Every one to her taste, we are certain to suit;
So call in, my friends, and examine our store;
Such a lot of cheap Shoes, you have not seen before.
Here, in weather unpleasant, in cold, or in storm,
Overshoes we have plenty, to keep your feet warm,
Every kind.—every size,—why you never have thought
Such a lot of cheap articles, here could be bought.
TRUNKS, too, we will sell you, whenever you call,
Or if they don't suit—charge you nothing at all.
Remember in MARKET STREET, SEVENTY-THREE,
Ever ready to serve you, is WILLIAM ALBREE.
(South-west cor. of the Diamond.) m23—d1&w3m

L. C. JUDSON. F. C. FLANEGIN.

JUDSON & FLANEGIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

OFFICE ON SMITHFIELD NEAR SEVENTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Collections made on moderate terms.—Pensions for widows of old soldiers under the late act of Congress obtained. Papers and Drawings for the Patent Office prepared. July 3—wly.

PRINTING PAPERS.

THE subscribers, agents for the Clinton Paper Mill, are constantly receiving large supplies of PRINTING PAPER of the different sizes in use, which they will sell low for cash.

Editors and Publishers of newspapers in the country, who favor us with orders, may rely upon getting paper at all times of an excellent and uniform quality.

Printing papers, of different colors, suited for pamphlet covers, fancy bills, &c. also kept on hand. Orders addressed to us will receive prompt attention.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,
Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings,
64 Wood street, one door above Fourth.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1843.—wtf.

REMOVAL.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,

HAVE removed their Paper Store from Market street to

No. 64, WOOD STREET,

One door from the corner of 4th, where they keep on hand their usual assortment of WALL PAPERS, for papering parlors, entries, chambers, &c, and also PRINTING, WRITING, AND WRAPPING PAPERS, BONNET BOARDS, &c., all of which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 14, 1843—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT TAYLOR, deceased, late of Fayette township, will please present their accounts to the subscriber at Noblestown, where all persons indebted to the estate, will please make payment.

JOHN TAYLOR,
March 25—w6t* Executor.

TO PRINTERS.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on very reasonable terms, a good RAMAGE PRESS.

For particulars call a this Office, or at the Periodical Office, on Federal street, Allegheny City.

Jan. 26.—wtf. KENNEDY & BRO.

ADJOURNED ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny county, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 25th April inst, at 12 o'clock, one Farm or tract of land, situate in Ross township, Allegheny county, about six miles from Pittsburgh, on which James McDowel now resides, adjoining lands of George Quail, David Reel and others, containing about 200 acres, about 100 acres cleared, on which are erected a comfortable Dwelling House and other buildings, a good Orchard, &c.; subject to a lease for one year to said McDowel.

And on FRIDAY, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Court House in the City of Pittsburgh, one lot on Smithfield street in the City of Pittsburgh, about 40 feet North of Virgin alley, 20 feet in front on Smithfield street, and 80 feet back to Carpenter's alley, on which are erected a small Brick house, two stories high, and other buildings; subject to an annual ground of $32, and also subject to a lease for one year to George Bailey.

ALSO, one lot situate on Robinson street in the City of Allegheny, adjoining lots of Owen McAlmeel and others, 19 feet on Robinson street, and extending back 66 feet 8 inches, including an alley 4 feet 8 inches wide, laid out by Dr Samuel Speer in the rear of said lot.

ALSO, three lots in Allegheny city, being lots No. 253, 254 and 255, in the plan of lots laid out by G. E Warner and Jacob Painter, containing in front on Main street 72 feet, or 24 feet each, extending back to Carpenter's alley; subject to the balance of purchase money due to Warner & Painter.

The terms of sale, one third in hand, and the other two-thirds in two equal annual instalments, with interest. J. H. KERR, Administrator
SARAH A. REED, Administratrix
Of the estate of Rev. Joseph Reed, deceased.
April 2, 1844—w3t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny county, the undersigned, Administrators of